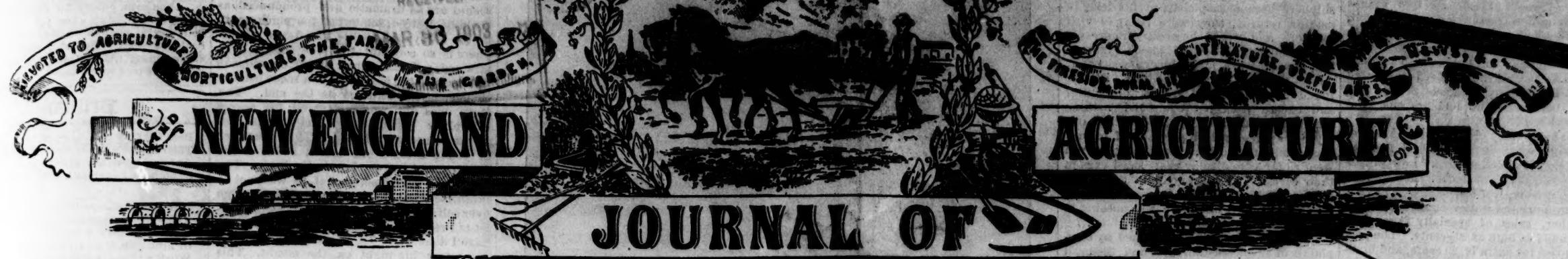


MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



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Subclimates of New England.

The difficulty of trying to describe or predict the weather, as a whole, for even a small section like New England is shown by the official reports of the weather and crop service. Not only does the New England climate sustain therein its reputation for frequent and extreme changes from day to day, but it appears likewise that weather conditions are very different in various parts of the section named, the differences being so great as to very decidedly affect the yield of farm produce.

Thus in Kineo, Me., Claremont and Stratford, N. H., and Morrisville, Vt., the last killing frost occurred as late as the middle of June, 1902, while in southern Connecticut no killing frost appeared after April 5, certainly a great difference from a market gardener's point of view. Within the limits of a single State the frost variation may be almost as great. Thus in Monson, Mass., killing frosts occurred last on May 10 and began again Sept. 6, while in the mild sea climate of Nantucket Island the last bad frost was on March 27, and no more appeared until Nov. 3. The town first named is in a somewhat elevated district, but is surrounded by still higher land, which possibly interferes with frost drainage. Such conditions cause great variation with in a short distance in States partly on the seaboard and partly among the mountains.

But interior States, running north and south, naturally show some variation within their extreme limits. Thus spring frosts left Vernon, Vt., May 10, while Enosburg Falls suffered as late as June 10. But towns on the lake shore, like Burlington, escaped these late frosts on account of the protective influence of the water.

The highest day's temperature recorded, 91°, was, as might be expected, in southern Connecticut, but Bridgton, Me., came second with 93°. The annual mean temperature ranges from about 41° in some of the mountain towns of Maine to about 50° in parts of southern New England. The lowest thermometer record for the year is 26° below, reached by several towns in northern New Hampshire and Vermont.

Rainfall varies surprisingly, even in the same State. Thus while Carmel, Me., had over sixty-three inches of rainfall, Portland and Eastport, two widely distant points in the same State, had each about forty inches of rain. Even in little Rhode Island the year's rainfall varied from less than thirty-eight inches at Bristol to over fifty inches at Kingston. Similar variations occur between different points in other States. In general, the favored points seem to be mostly on the coast or in elevated regions. The heaviest rainfall was at Morrisville, Vt., where over sixty-eight inches of rain came down, including over nine inches in June, while Northfield, in the same State received less than five inches during the same month.

These facts show some of the reasons for the great variation in crop reports from different parts of New England or even from different parts of the same State. Naturally a town in an area favored with a long season and plenty of rain would reach different results from a place where the growing season for tender crops was a month or two shorter or the rainfall only half as great. This point is illustrated in the corn crop. A strip through central New England from north to south, by no means all in the valley of the Connecticut river, produced in 1902 about forty-three bushels per acre, while in Hampden County, Mass., containing much fertile valley land, the crop was from thirty to thirty-three bushels per acre. In Orange County, Vt., the crop was forty-two to forty-five bushels, while the adjoining county of Addison had only thirty to thirty-three bushels per acre.

It is evident, then, that the New England weather not only varies greatly from day to day, but also differs very considerably according to conditions in different localities.

Still another point of variation should be borne in mind when considering this most uncertain of subjects. Not only are there various changes in various localities, but the changes themselves shift about more or less from season to season. Thus a region in southern Connecticut, which had little rain in the summer of 1901, may have plenty in 1902, while a portion of western Massachusetts, abundantly supplied in 1901, may suffer comparative drought in the following year. The periods of heavy rainfall are very uncertain from year to year, partly on account of the anticyclonic weather, which may deluge certain districts at the expense of other localities nearby. In the same way frosts in a certain season may not be so likely on the following season, since the cold spell causing the frost may be so severe as

to affect almost all parts of the State or section, regardless of advantages which would serve as protection against a moderate fall of temperature.

Expert Grass Management.

Four tons of hay per acre is the achievement of George D. Leavens of Grafton, Mass. Unlike the friends of the Clark system, Mr. Leavens lays even more stress upon topdressing than upon cultivation. The trouble is, he says, that most farmers expect a single dressing to last four or five years. His methods, however, somewhat resemble those of Clark. The following extract from his paper read at Worcester, Feb. 28, gives an idea of the system followed:

In preparation of the soil the furrow should be deep. The turning over by the furrow-slice does not give as good results as to leave the furrow-slice standing erect, where it can crumble away. The object of

I prefer the last of August or the first of September as the time to sow. I wish to speak emphatically against the practice of sowing grass seed in standing corn or grain crops. The ground cannot serve two masters, no more than a man can. The best thing to sow with grass is plenty of grass. The next spring the crop should have a topdressing of chemicals. A field treated in this way will be fresh and green when others are dry and frozen. Three formulas of fertilizers were given with their component parts and the results. The first was as follows:

Clark's formula per acre: Nitrate of soda, 160 pounds; muriate of potash, 160 pounds; fine ground bone, 480 pounds; total, eight hundred pounds. Furnishing organic nitrogen, 14.4 pounds; nitrogen as nitrate, 25.6 pounds; total nitrogen, forty pounds, actual potash, eighty pounds; available phosphoric acid, 28.8 pounds; free lime, none. Cost for nitrate of soda, \$3.36; muriate of potash, \$3.20; ground bone, 37.20; total, \$13.76. Tons of hay per acre, five; cost of fertilizer

lime which was valuable in its heavy and damp soil. The formula he used in 1902 was Grafton formula, 1902, per acre: Nitrate of soda, two hundred pounds; muriate of potash, two hundred pounds; basic slag, four hundred pounds. Total, eight hundred pounds. Cost, nitrate of soda, \$4.20; muriate of potash, \$4; basic slag, \$3; total, \$11.20. Tons of hay per acre, four; selling price of hay per ton, \$15 to \$18; value of hay per ton over cost of fertilizer, \$12.20 to \$15.20.

A formula which Mr. Leavens said he was going to use is this: Grafton, 1902, per acre: Nitrate of soda, three hundred pounds; muriate of potash, 250 pounds; basic slag, four hundred pounds; total, 900 pounds. Furnishing nitrogen (all as nitrate), forty-eight pounds; actual potash, 125 pounds; available phosphoric acid, sixty-four pounds; free lime, 183.2 pounds; orchard-grass, eight pounds; red corn, four pounds; tall cat grass, eight pounds; tall fescue, ten pounds; total, forty pounds.

Redtop, thirteen pounds; orchard-grass, eighteen pounds; meadow fescue, nine pounds; red clover, four pounds; total, forty-four pounds.

Better Buy than Rent.

Do you ask if success can be attained on the farm? I answer that I most assuredly believe it can. What one calls success, however, another may not. Instead of renting a farm, I am decidedly in favor of buying. If you cannot buy as much land as you would like, then buy what you can, even if five acres, but go at it with the determination of making a permanent home. The plan that some practice of moving about every one or two years is not a good one, so I say, buy a little land and add to it, if you like, as opportunity and means present

of success. I commenced with the determination to "stick to it," make a good farm and build a pleasant home. Have always read a good many agricultural papers, been a member of the Grange for many years and never wasted time sitting on the cracker barrel at the store. The evenings have almost always been spent at home. I have always been building and improving the farm, and have set out many fruit and ornamental trees. We now raise a good deal of fruit, and that, too, of a good many different kinds. Have never been over strong, hence my success could have been much greater if I had been possessed of a better degree of health.

A good and profitable farm cannot be made in one year or two; but a little can be done each year towards an improved condition; and by and by an excellent farm will be found to be located where, in former years, an uninteresting piece of property was to be seen. Remember that courage, perseverance and industry will work wonders. F. H. Dow.

New York.

Saving and Using Manure.

The manure must be carefully saved and judiciously applied to the land if we are to get the full benefits of feeding out of the products of the farm on the farm. On many farms, nearly, if not quite, half of the manure is wasted. It is either thrown out under the eaves or is wheeled out and dumped into the yard, one wheelbarrowful in a place. Here the rains wash it, and much of the valuable part goes off into some ditch or hollow.

On a farm where the rotation of crops is practiced, and it certainly should be if we are to take the easiest way of keeping up the fertility of the land, I am thoroughly convinced that the best place to apply manure is on the grass land, either meadows or pastures. The land should be in grass or clover two-thirds of the time. The chemist tells us that there is about as much value in the liquid manure is in the solid. Therefore, we should have tight gutters in our stables and use absorbents, such as cut up butts of corn fodder, straw, land plaster, manure from the horse stable, etc.

The best way is to haul the manure out every day and spread from the wagon or sled when the weather will permit. Now, if it is on grass or clover, go over with a harrow as soon as convenient in the early spring, before the lumps of manure get dry and hard, and give it a good harrowing. This will make the manure fine; scratch up the ground a little and mix some of the manure with the soil.

Done in this way it makes no hurt in the hay, the yield of hay is increased and it makes a thick, heavy sod, and the humus in the soil will be greatly increased, so that in this way we seem to get the benefit of the manure twice over; and second, by the increased richness of the soil as a result of the heavy root growth, which adds an extra amount of humus to the soil.

C. P. GOODRICH.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Sensible Farm Buildings.

We are often told that ample buildings should be provided as the first step in the organization of a farm, but I think necessary buildings should be first erected, and enlarged and improved as the wants of the farm require and the means of the farmer allows.

Farm buildings should be as near the centre of the cultivated land as possible. In this way the distances of travel and transportation are shortened. The buildings should be neat, well proportioned and imposing, if large; modest, if small. We remember when the old-style gambrel roof and the long, sloping rear roof were in fashion; the dooryard, as it was called, was always adorned by a solitary elm tree, which may now be seen standing sentinel in its old age, towering in some cases above the spot where the house stood. From this solitary illustration we have gone on to the extensive landscape gardening.

The farmhouse is now, or should be, surrounded by trees and shrubs and flowers, and by a well-kept lawn. The additional labor required for this is small; the cheerful and healthful effect on mind and body is large. A bright and cheerful home, outside and inside, is one of the needs of the farmer who would perform his part well and inspire his children with taste and desires which will add to their happiness and increase their usefulness. Good land, well-selected crops, good seed, good animals, good buildings, a good home, with tasteful surroundings, every farmer can have, if he will resolve in early life and devote himself to his resolution.

Massachusetts. FRANKE B. ALLEN.

There is no question but that young cattle will gain more on a given amount of feed than older ones will, but as a rule they grow, they do not attain. I put in a load of 1140-pound cattle only fairly fleshed, fed them 5½ months and came within twenty cents of topping the Chicago market. I bought them in December at \$3.30 in Chicago and sold them in June for \$5.85; while a load of extra fine fleshed steers that weighed about 850 pounds was put on full feed one month earlier and sold more than three months later and they came in at the first lot. They cost \$4.25 and sold at \$6.85 on at least a fifty-cent better market. I really had to feed these light cattle more than four months longer to get twenty cents a hundred more, and I paid forty-five cents per hundred pounds more for them because they were so fine. It certainly did not pay. At this time especially, if not at all times, cattle should have age and condition to warrant a full feed of sixty-cent corn. HOW. W. W. COLE.



GIANT REDWOODS OF CALIFORNIA.

plowing is to pulverize, aerate and warm the land. A heavy cutaway wheel harrow is the best to use, and it should be kept going fifteen or eighteen times. Riding a harrow is as good for one as an ocean voyage, and has about the same rolling effect. This harrowing puts the weeds where the sun will reach and kill them.

Persistent harrowing is necessary to produce a perfect seed bed, warm and mellow. I don't believe we can make the preparation of too much importance. If lime is used, it should be mixed in thoroughly with the harrow. All stones and litter should have been removed. After harrowing with the cutaway harrow is the best time to apply chemical fertilizers. Then a spike harrow should be used to level the ridges, make the soil even, and mix in the fertilizer. Then comes the brush harrow or the weeder—I always use the latter.

Before undertaking the sowing of the seed it is well to calculate the size of the field. A field should always be cross-seeded. Care should be taken to sow the whole field or the bare spots will amount to considerable percentage. After another going over with the brush harrow or weeder, the roller presses the seeds down and starts the capillary action which puts the seeds in life.

per ton of hay, \$2.75; selling price of hay per ton, \$15 to \$18; value of hay per ton over cost of fertilizer to produce it, \$12.25 to \$15.25.

The second formula was that used by Dr. Wheeler of the Rhode Island Agricultural Station. Dr. Wheeler had had some very wonderful results in raising grass on land that was hardly able to raise anything before he fertilized it. His formula is as follows:

Nitrate of soda, 350 pounds; muriate of potash, three hundred pounds; acid phosphate, five hundred pounds; total, 1150 pounds. Furnishing, nitrogen (all nitrates), fifty-six pounds; actual potash, 150 pounds; available phosphoric acid, sixty-five pounds; free lime, none. Cost, nitrate of soda, \$7.35; muriate of potash, \$6; acid phosphate, \$3.50; total cost, \$16.85. Tons of hay per acre, 4.50; selling price of hay per ton, \$15 to \$18; value of hay per ton over cost of fertilizer to produce it, \$11.26 to \$14.26.

The formula used by Mr. Leavens himself is called the Grafton formula. He called attention to his use of basic slag and to the large amount of free lime produced. The use of this mixture, he said, gave better results on his soil than either of the other formulas. He attributed it largely to the

humus; and at all times have in mind the importance of improving the soil and making it richer every year. People talk about the farm running out; but it is entirely unnecessary to have the soil become poor, in my estimation. Corn, clover and cows will do wonders in making a farm rich and keeping it so. Grow all you can of these three and see how you come out. Before he was discouraged in one trial, but persevered.

When I first knew the Mass. PLOUGHMAN it floated at its masthead this legend, "Improve the soil and the mind." What a grand motto for every farmer to adopt. It ought to be engraved in letters of gold on every farmer's mail box. If every farmer would constantly endeavor to improve his soil and his mind, who can say what would be the result to the country? The farmer must never think he is too poor to take at least one of the best agricultural papers he can find. It will be the best investment he can possibly make, and two or three would be better.

When I started on my own account at farming it was on wild land, with very little capital and not a sign of a building on it. We had to clear some land to get a place to build the house. We have not got rich, to be sure, but we have met with some degree

Fruit Growing, Truck, Etc., on Light Soils.

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STRAWBERRIES, STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SMALL FRUITS, ASPARAGUS, CABBAGES, POTATOES AND GENERAL TRUCK CROPS FOR MARKET.

Thinnest, lightest, poor soils brought up into good condition with large profits from start. Experience in some cases of 25 years and over. Some extracts from "Fertilizer Farming Up to Date," "Rural New Yorker" etc. by H. W. Collingwood, Editor "The Rural New Yorker."

ALSO FOR FERTILIZERS AND FRUIT.

"FERTILIZERS AND FRUIT," by H. W. Collingwood. Under this latter title Mr. Collingwood has written a series of articles in the "Rural New Yorker," descriptive of his visits to some of the most prominent and successful growers on the Hudson River, New York, of grapes, peaches, apples, pears, strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, etc. Mr. Collingwood gives full details of the preparation of the ground, fertilizing, setting out, cultivation, pruning, and all practical details necessary for any grower to know who wishes to follow the methods that have made this section so famous for success in fruit growing. The questions asked by Mr. Collingwood of these practical growers elicited answers that bear directly on each phase of the subject, and furnish the best practical experience, and also bring out the principles that underlie successful

fruit culture, which are applicable in a less or greater degree to all sections, and we believe this book will prove valuable to growers of fruit on all classes of soils, particularly peaches and grapes. One point that is especially emphasized in these interviews, as related by Mr. Collingwood, is the great importance of developing the highest fruiting power, not only in quantity, but in quality of fruit, lusciousness, high color, early maturity, good shipping qualities, and at the same time full vigor of vine, trees and shrubs, freedom of disease, healthy, vigorous stamina, without any tendency to excessive wood growth.

DR. F. M. HEXAMER, in the American Agricultrist.

GENERAL FARMING

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CHEMICALS - AND - CLOVER - THIRD SERIES.

The Poorest, Light, Sandy Soils Brought Up to High Fertility with PROFIT FROM THE START.

A review of practical experience covering twenty to twenty-five years on varied soils, from almost pure sand to medium heavy loam, without stable manure, only the Mapes Complete Manure used, with profit from the start, and the lands found to be steadily improving in fertility and yielding increased profits. These farmers and special crop growers are among the most successful in the country.

"FERTILIZER FARMING," by H. W. Collingwood, editor of "The Rural New Yorker." An account of visits to farms of successful truckers, growers of cabbages, cauliflower, potatoes, etc., on Long Island. This pamphlet has received the highest praise of the leading agricultural journals. It is thoroughly practical.

Increase Yield from only 400 lbs. per acre Potato Fertilizer

Mr. J. S. VAN EATON, Xenia, Ohio, reports: "Season 1902 used the Mapes Potato Manure on four acres of potatoes, planting three varieties."

Yield in bushels computed per acre:

	Variety No. 1	Variety No. 2	Variety No. 3
Mapes Potato, 400 lbs.	199.50	218.10	165.00
No Fertilizer	106.20	142.05	97.50
Increase in bushels.....	93.30	76.00	97.50

This gives a total increase, on three acres, of 266 bushels, or an average of 88 bushels per acre. My total planting was four acres and my increased yield was easily upward 330 bushels. Cost of fertilizer with freight, \$24.50. Potatoes at digging season were worth 40¢, now 60¢. Have sold but few so that with no future losses I estimate a large profit.

FIFTY ACRES IN POTATOES.

Messrs. Geo. M. Hewlett & Co., Merrick, L. I., Season 1902, report total yield, 12,500 bushels of superior quality. Only the Mapes Manure used.

APPLE ORCHARDS.

A grower writes: "We have 600 trees on the farm in New Baltimore, N.Y. But three tons of the Mapes Complete Manure, 10 per cent. Potash, were used on only about one-half of the trees. The 1,600

barrels of apples we picked were nearly all from the trees that we fertilized; the other trees had only a few apples on them. We spread the fertilizer in a circle of about 20 feet, using 20 pounds per tree."

Potato Yields, Season 1902.

See pamphlets for further details.

Eighteen acres Potatoes yield 2,200 barrels, equal to 305 bushels per acre. Two and one-half acres Potatoes yield 925 barrels, equal to 411 bushels per acre. Several crops 350 to over 400 bushels per acre on single acres, usually one to Mapes Potato per acre, wheat, Timothy, clover and corn follow, making a rotation of some five years. The fertilizer is used mainly on the "money" crop, potatoes.

The grower of the eighteen acre piece of potatoes, yield 305 bushels per acre, used of the Mapes Manures the past season. 1902:

Mapes Potato Manure	200 tons
Mapes Cabbage Manure	100 tons
Mapes Fruit and Vine Manure for strawberries	55 tons
Mapes Vegetable Manure for string beans	25 tons

Another grower used the past season:

For asparagus, 165 acres	250 tons
For potatoes	87 tons
For cabbage	17 tons

Shipped, 1901, of cabbage, from seven acres, over 3,500 barrels, with 1,000 barrels left uncut.

Branch, 242 State Street
HARTFORD, CONN.

THE MAPES FORMULA AND PERUVIAN GUANO CO.

143 LIBERTY STREET
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The Horse.

How a Horse Can Talk.

The conversational ability of a horse formed part of the testimony adduced in court on the trial of a suit of veterinary surgeon Frank Robarge to recover \$100,000 from the estate of Robert Bonner, says the New York Sun. Robarge managed Mr. Bonner's horses for years, and he says that Mr. Bonner agreed to leave him, as compensation, a bequest of \$100,000. No such legacy was in the will. "A horse," said the vet on the stand, "must be thoroughly understood by any one who attempts to treat it. You must know it well, talk with it and understand its language." "Do you mean to say that a horse can talk?" he was asked. "Why, certainly he can, in his way. If a horse knows you are going to treat him, he will hold out his leg or his foot, if the trouble lies there. Once he thinks you can do him good, he'll soon take means to let you know what his ailment is, if possible." "And does he talk to every one like that?" "Oh, no, only to those he knows and who know him." "Well, will he talk that way to a horse-shoer?" "Not at all. A horse-shoer cannot tell what all a horse." "But the shoeing of a horse is important, is it not?" "Of course. But it takes a skilled veterinary surgeon to prescribe shoes for a horse, just as an oculist glasses. You can improve the speed and gait of a trotting horse from ten to twenty seconds by properly shoeing him. I examined and treated the great Dexter, for instance, and I found him weak behind. I supervised the making of his hind shoes and improved his condition greatly."

There is a good deal of significance in the recent purchase by Thomas W. Lawson of the show-ring champions, Puritan and

Dainty Daffy, for breeding purposes and his reason therefor, told in a letter to the American Horse Breeder:

Is it not a significant strain pointing to the scarcity of good material when one is compelled to withdraw such finished product for brood-mare purposes? I am so in need of brood mares that I keep my people going constantly from Boston to California and Maine to Tennessee, through the private breeding farms and all of the public sales, and, while I stood ready to pay any reasonable price for anything that would measure to our standard at the sale just closed in New York, there were but four we cared to bid on, and those we bought. I really think the Breeder can do no better service for breeders generally than to keep constantly dinging into their ears the fact that the country is fairly pinning for first-class horses, American trotting bred, and that the pinning cannot be stopped at any price; that is, there is a market at very profitable prices for all the good trotting horses that can be raised, but be sure in your dinging to bear down on the fact that it is good trotting horses that are in demand, for the more one studies the problem, the more one becomes impressed with the fact that it is the good trotting horse that is scarce—the beautiful individual, the physically perfect, well-bred, intelligently trained and broken trotting horse.

The skeleton of the great race horse and sire of race horses, Hanover, is soon to be placed by the side of that of the famous trotter and sire of trotters, George Wilkes in the museum of the Kentucky State College at Lexington. J. H. Wallace, the founder of the Trotting Stud Book, a few years ago volunteered to defray the expense of taking up the bones of Rydwyk's Hambletonian and mounting them for the museum of natural history in New York city, says the Horseman, but those who controlled the property where Hambletonian was buried objected, and Mr. Wallace's plan to preserve the skeleton of the renowned trotting progenitor had to be abandoned.

There is so little that can be done for the beast at this season of the year, and doing nothing to or for them is so much better than too much interference with them, that we feel almost tempted to drop this column until the weather is such that the hives may be safely opened, the colonies examined, feeding begun and new queens given, if either of these are needed. But with bees as with all other branches of agriculture, the winter as a leisure time furnishes opportunity for reading, studying and planning for the future, as many that they cannot do when there is more active work to be done. Let us then take time to look at some of the points in beekeeping that are least well understood.

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Even among experts there is a difference of opinion as to the best size and shape of the hive to use. While the eight-frame Langstroth hive is the most popular, there are those who claim the ten or twelve-frame, or even a double hive of sixteen frames, is better. Possibly they are correct under certain conditions. In California and the middle Western States, where the fruit orchards of hundreds of acres are as frequent as those of ten acres are here; where there are great fields of white clover, alfalfa, buckwheat and beans; where the trees of basswood, almost unknown in Massachusetts, form no small part of their shade or forest trees, and where even

Bees and Honey.

Many beekeepers have a strong prejudice against the king bird, or as it is sometimes called, the "bee martin," from its having been noticed flying about the hives and often catching bees. We regret this, because, while not among the most common of our summer birds in New England, it is with us from the first of May until about the middle of September, the length of its stay and the time of its return varying according to the mildness of our season. It breeds here, and while apparently busy in catching insects on the wing at all seasons, is the most so when there is a nest of young to be fed. At that time it is at work helping the farmer from early dawn until twilight, and if it occasionally catches a bee it also catches large numbers of insect pests. But we believe that its reputation has suffered unjustly under the charge of molesting bees. When these birds have been shot in or near the apary, and even around the hives, an examination of the contents of the stomach has shown seldom more than one working bee to dozens of drones and scores of other insects. The worker bee is evidently too hotly spiced for the ordinary diet even of a king bird. But it is an especial enemy of the bee moth, and as such may often be of more service to the beekeeper than of possible injury. It is also an inveterate enemy of the crow, and when it finds one of the black thieves prowling about the nest of one of our small singing birds, nearly all of which are insect eaters, there is a quick call for it, mate, and alone, or in pairs, this small but swift fighter will attack the crow and drive him a mile away from the spot where it was looking for young birds or eggs to satisfy its appetite. Nor does it hesitate to attack the hawk or eagle in the same way, and if not able to kill its larger adversary, the swiftness of its flight and its impetuous attack, with its calls for assistance to others of its kind, are sure to bring it off the victor.

There is so little that can be done for the beast at this season of the year, and doing nothing to or for them is so much better than too much interference with them, that we feel almost tempted to drop this column until the weather is such that the hives may be safely opened, the colonies examined, feeding begun and new queens given, if either of these are needed. But with bees as with all other branches of agriculture, the winter as a leisure time furnishes opportunity for reading, studying and planning for the future, as many that they cannot do when there is more active work to be done. Let us then take time to look at some of the points in beekeeping that are least well understood.

Even among experts there is a difference of opinion as to the best size and shape of the hive to use. While the eight-frame Langstroth hive is the most popular, there are those who claim the ten or twelve-frame, or even a double hive of sixteen frames, is better. Possibly they are correct under certain conditions. In California and the middle Western States, where the fruit orchards of hundreds of acres are as frequent as those of ten acres are here; where there are great fields of white clover, alfalfa, buckwheat and beans; where the trees of basswood, almost unknown in Massachusetts, form no small part of their shade or forest trees, and where even

the weeds are sweet clover and catnip or other nectar producing plants, it may be very desirable to have colonies of double size, with storage room in proportion to receive the honey flow while it lasts. But in the Eastern States that lack much of this abundance of honey-producing plants, we think the eight-frame hive is large enough, with supers of the same size, whether working for comb or extracted honey. This makes hives and supers when well filled as heavy as many care to handle, and to double the size would be to debar women and old men from the work of caring for the bees. Seldom will a colony here gather honey enough to fill two supers with the surplus in a favorable season, and provide stores for their winter supply.

Speaking of the large honey flows in the West and the Pacific States, reminds us that we saw awhile ago a letter from California in Gleanings, in which the writer said he had just answered an inquirer who wanted to know if there was a chance for apiculture there, by writing him that on a road nearby twelve miles long there were over 1200 colonies of bees. Think of that! We do not know of a road five times twelve miles long in New England where one could find 1200 colonies, and perhaps not in ten times twelve miles in a direct road. We do not think there is any section here where so many bees could find enough to live on, to say nothing of storing surplus honey, but we think many sections could well supply a much larger number of colonies than they have. This is especially true of those places where there are large orchards or fields of small fruits. And if to this were added a little more care in sowing and promoting by the use of land plaster, by occasional sowing of small fields of buckwheat, and the possible lengthening of the bees' tongues by breeding from queens from colonies that are known to work in red clover, there might be a large increase in the feeding capacity for bees in our fields.

The white clover is a valuable addition to the pastures for dairy stock or for sheep. Buckwheat thrown, stalks and all, into the yards or scratching sheds for the hens to work over is among the best and cheapest poultry foods that can be grown upon the farm if given in moderate amount, as the scratching it over to get out the grain gives the fowl exercise as well as food. The common annual sunflower also supplies a large amount of nectar for the bees and food for the winter until the seeds ripen. Many of our ornamental shrubs and the annual flowers in our gardens, our beans and peas and our weeds furnish nectar, in greater or less amounts, and we think ten acres not to far east would carry a colony of bees, and as they are known to fly five miles, an acre five miles square should supply two thousand colonies.

Some farmers question as to whether it is cheaper to buy cattle or to raise them. It is my experience it is more satisfactory to end to raise them. If a farmer breeds his own cattle, he is apt to select the particular stock which is adapted to his purpose, and to breed with definite end in mind. Good care and cleanliness are absolutely necessary in raising high-bred cattle.—C. D. Richardson, Franklin County, Mass.

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Correspondence from practical farmers, giving their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 8 1903

WHOLE NO. 3191

AFFECTS almost all parts of the State or section, regardless of advantages which would serve as protection against a moderate fall of temperature.

Expert Grass Management.

Four tons of hay per acre is the achievement of George D. Leavens of Grafton, Mass. Unlike the friends of the Clark system, Mr. Leavens lays even more stress upon topdressing than upon cultivation. The trouble is, he says, that most farmers expect a single dressing to last four or five years. His methods, however, somewhat resemble those of Clark. The following extract from his paper read at Worcester, Feb. 28, gives an idea of the system followed:

In preparation of the soil the furrow should be deep. The turning over by the furrow-slice does not give as good results as to leave the furrow-slice standing erect, where it can crumble away. The object of

I prefer the last of August or the first of September as the time to sow. I wish to speak emphatically against the practice of sowing grass seed in standing corn or grain crops. The ground cannot serve two masters, no more than a man can. The best thing to sow with grass is plenty of grass. The next spring the crop should have a topdressing of chemicals. A field treated in this way will be fresh and green when others are dry and frozen. Three formulas of fertilizers were given with their component parts and the results. The first was as follows:

Clark's formula per acre: Nitrate of soda, 100 pounds; muriate of potash, 100 pounds; fine ground bone, 480 pounds; total, eight hundred pounds. Furnishing organic nitrogen, 14.4 pounds; nitrogen as nitrate, 25.6 pounds; total nitrogen, forty pounds, actual potash, eighty pounds; available phosphoric acid, 28.8 pounds; free lime, none. Cost for nitrate of soda, \$3.30; muriate of potash, \$3.20; ground bone, \$7.20; total, \$13.76. Tons of hay per acre, five; cost of fertilizer

lime which was valuable in his heavy and damp soil. The formula he used in 1902 was Grafton formula, 1902, per acre: Nitrate of soda, two hundred pounds; muriate of potash, two hundred pounds; basic slag, four hundred pounds. Total, eight hundred pounds. Furnishing nitrogen (all nitrates), thirty-two pounds; actual potash, one hundred pounds; available phosphoric acid, sixty-four pounds; free lime, 1832 pounds. Cost, nitrate of soda, \$4.20; muriate of potash, \$4; basic slag, \$3; total, \$11.20. Ton of hay per acre, four; selling price of hay per ton, \$15 to \$18; value of hay per ton over cost of fertilizer, \$12.20 to \$13.20.

A formula which Mr. Leavens said he was going to use is this: Grafton, 1903, per acre: Nitrate of soda, three hundred pounds; muriate of potash, 250 pounds; basic slag, four hundred pounds; total, 950 pounds. Furnishing nitrogen (all as nitrate), forty-eight pounds; actual potash, 125 pounds; available phosphoric acid, sixty-four pounds; free

Italian rye-grass, eight pounds; orchard-grass, ten pounds; red corn, four pounds; tall oat grass, eight pounds; tall fescue, ten pounds; total, forty pounds.

Redtop, thirteen pounds; orchard-grass, eighteen pounds; meadow fescue, nine pounds; red clover, four pounds; total, forty-four pounds.

Better Buy than Rent.

Do you ask if success can be attained on the farm? I answer that I most assuredly believe it can. What one calls success, however, another may not. Instead of renting a farm, I am decidedly in favor of buying. If you cannot buy as much land as you would like, then buy what you can, even if it be five acres, but go at it with the determination of making a permanent home. The plan that some practice of moving about every one or two years is not a good one, so I say, buy a little land and add to it, if you like, as opportunity and means present

of success. I commenced with the determination to "stick to it," make a good farm and build a pleasant home. Have always read a good many agricultural papers, been a member of the Grange for many years and never wasted time sitting on the cracker barrel at the store. The evenings have almost always been spent at home. I have always been building and improving the farm, and have set out many fruit and ornamental trees. We now raise a good deal of fruit, and that, too, of a good many different kinds. Have never been over strong, hence my success could have been much greater if I had been possessed of a better degree of health.

A good and profitable farm cannot be made in one year or two; but a little can be done each year towards an improved condition; and by and by an excellent farm will be found to be located where, in former years, an uninteresting piece of property was to be seen. Remember that courage, perseverance and industry will work wonders.

F. H. Dow.

New York.

Saving and Using Manure.

The manure must be carefully saved and judiciously applied to the land if we are to get the full benefit of feeding out of the products of the farm on the farm. On many farms, nearly, if not quite, half of the manure is wasted. It is either thrown out under the eaves or is wheeled out and dumped into the yard, or is wheelbarrowed in a pile. Here the rains wash it, and much of the valuable part goes off into some ditch or hollow.

On a farm where the rotation of crops is practiced, and it certainly should be if we are to take the easiest way of keeping up the fertility of the land, I am thoroughly convinced that the best place to apply manure is on the grass land, either meadows or pastures. The land should be in grass or clover two-thirds of the time. The chemist tells us that there is about as much value in the liquid manure as in the solid. Therefore, we should have tight gutters in our stables and use absorbents, such as cut up butts of corn fodder, straw, lan plaster, manure from the horse stable, etc.

The best way is to haul the manure out every day and spread from the wagon or sled when the weather will permit. Now, if it is on grass or clover, go over with a harrow as soon as convenient in the early spring, before the lumps of manure get dry and hard, and give it a good harrowing. This will make the manure mix; scratch up the ground a little and mix some of the manure with the soil.

Done in this way it makes no hurt in the hay, the yield of hay is increased and it makes a thick, heavy soil, and the humus in the soil will be greatly increased, so that in this way we seem to get the benefit of the manure twice over; and second, by the increased richness of the soil as a result of the heavy root growth, which adds an extra amount of humus to the soil.

C. P. GOODRICH.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Sensible Farm Buildings.

We are often told that ample buildings should be provided as the first step in the organization of a farm, but I think necessary buildings should be first erected, and enlarged and improved as the wants of the farm require and the means of the farmer allows.

Farm buildings should be as near the centre of the cultivated land as possible. In this way the distances of travel and transportation are shortened. The buildings should be neat, well proportioned and imposing, if large; modest, if small. We remember when the old-style gambrel roof and the long, sloping rear roof were in fashion; the dooryard, as it was called, was always adorned by a solitary elm tree, which may now be seen standing sentinel in its old age, towering in some cases above the spot where the house stood. From this solitary illustration we have gone on to the extensive landscape gardening.

The farmhouse is now, or should be, surrounded by trees and shrubs and flowers, and by a well-kept lawn. The additional labor required for this is small; the cheerful and healthful effect on mind and body is large. A bright and cheerful home, outside and inside, is one of the needs of the farmer who would perform his part well and inspire his children with taste and desires which will add to their happiness and increase their usefulness. Good land, well-selected crops, good seed, good animals, good buildings, a good home, with tasteful surroundings, every farmer can have, if he will resolve in early life and devote himself to his resolution.

Massachusetts. FRANK B. ALLEN.

There is no question but that young cattle will gain more on a given amount of feed than older ones will, but as a rule they grow, they do not attain. I put in a load of 1140-pound cattle only fairly fleshed, fed them 5 months and came within twenty cents of topping the Chicago market.

When I first knew the MASS. PLOUGHMAN it floated at its masthead this legend, "Improve the soil and the mind." What a grand motto for every farmer to adopt. It ought to be engraved in letters of gold on every farmer's mail box. If every farmer would constantly endeavor to improve his soil and his mind, who can say what would be the results to the country? The farmer must never think he is too poor to take at least one of the best agricultural papers he can find. It will be the best investment he can possibly make, and two or three would be better.

When I started on my own account at farming it was on wild land, with very little capital and not a sign of a building on it. We had to clear some land to get a place to build the house. We have not got rich, to be sure, but we have met with some degree

HON. W. W. COLE.



Giant Redwoods of California.

plowing is to pulverize, aerate and warm the land. A heavy cutaway wheel harrow is the best to use, and it should be kept going fifteen or eighteen times. Riding a harrow is as good for one as an ocean voyage, and has about the same rolling effect. This harrowing puts the weeds where the sun will reach and kill them.

Persistent harrowing is necessary to produce a perfect seed bed, warm and mellow.

I don't believe we can make the preparation of too much importance. If lime is used, it should be mixed in thoroughly with the harrow. All stones and litter should have been removed. After harrowing with the cutaway harrow is the best time to apply chemical fertilizers. Then spike harrow should be used to level the ridges, make the soil even, and mix in the fertilizer. Then comes the brush harrow or the weeder—I always use the latter.

Before undertaking the sowing of the seed it is well to calculate the size of the field. A field should always be cross-seeded.

Care should be taken to sow the whole field or the bare spots will amount to considerable percentage.

After another going over with the brush harrow or weeder, the roller presses the seeds down and starts the capillary action which puts the seeds in life.

per ton of hay, \$2.75; selling price of hay per ton, \$15 to \$18; value of hay per ton over cost of fertilizer to produce it, \$12.25 to \$15.25.

The second formula was that used by Dr.

Wheeler of the Rhode Island Agricultural Station. Dr. Wheeler had had some very wonderful results in raising grass on land that was hardly able to raise anything before he fertilized it. His formula is as follows:

Nitrate of soda, 350 pounds, muriate of

potash, three hundred pounds; acid phos-

phate, five hundred pounds; total, 1150

pounds. Furnishing nitrogen (all nitrates),

fifty-six pounds; actual potash, 150 pounds;

available phosphoric acid, sixty-five pounds;

free lime, none. Cost, nitrate of soda, \$7.35;

muriate of potash, \$6; acid phosphate, \$3.30;

total cost, \$16.85. Ton of hay per acre, 4.50;

selling price of hay per ton, \$15 to \$18;

value of hay per ton over cost of fertilizer to

produce it, \$11.25 to \$14.25.

The formula used by Mr. Leavens himself

he called the Grafton formula. He called

attention to his use of basic slag and to the

large amount of free lime produced. The

use of this mixture, he said, gave better re-

sults on his soil than either of the other

formulas. He attributed it largely to the

lime, 183.2 pounds. Costing, nitrate of soda, \$6.30; muriate of potash, \$5; basic slag, \$3; total \$14.30.

If one dressing is to be made a year, he said, he would recommend Clark's formula; if more than one dressing, the formula he was using at present (Grafton, 1903).

He spoke of the importance of lime to the soil. Many kinds of grass will not grow in acid soils. Wood ashes and quick lime are most commonly used. Wood ashes costs a little more, but it is easier to handle.

On a art Mr. Leavens had a number of seedling mixtures which he said gave good results. They were as follows: Timothy, 22.5 pounds; redtop, twenty pounds; red clover, six pounds; total, 48.5 pounds. This said was the heaviest mixture he ever used and required a good deal of topdressing.

Other mixtures: Timothy, sixteen pounds; redtop, sixteen pounds; red clover, eight pounds; total, forty pounds.

Timothy, fifteen pounds; redtop, 7.5 pounds; red clover, 7.5 pounds; total, thirty pounds.

Timothy, 19.50 pounds; redtop, 15.75 pounds; red clover, 7.50 pounds; total, 42.75 pounds.

Timothy, twenty pounds; redtop, ten pounds; total, thirty pounds.

themselves; and at all times have in mind the importance of improving the soil and making it richer every year. People talk about the farm running out; but it is entirely unnecessary to have the soil become poor, in my estimation. Corn, clover and cows will do wonders in making a farm rich and keeping it so. Grow all you can of these three and see how you come out. Do not be discouraged in one trial, but persevere.

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Done in this way it makes no hurt in the hay, the yield of hay is increased and it makes a thick, heavy soil, and the humus in the soil will be greatly increased, so that in this way we seem to get the benefit of the manure twice over; and second, by the increased richness of the soil as a result of the heavy root growth, which adds an extra amount of humus to the soil.

C. P. GOODRICH.

Butter Trade Firm and Fairly Active.

While supplies of fresh-made creamery butter are somewhat more abundant, the amount on hand is only moderate, while demand is good. Prices on best grades have advanced a fraction since last quoted. The market may be described as moderately active. Storage and export grades are moving to some extent, but with no advance in prices. Fine Northern dairy is in limited supply. Box and print goods are in fair demand, but large tub lots are comparatively neglected.

Cheese holds very firm at quotations, receipts being light. A fair demand is noted for fall-made twin Northern. Low grades are not much in evidence. Receipts at Boston, Tuesday, 1107 boxes.

At New York the butter market is active and higher, sales of specially fancy lots being quoted as high as 28¢ cents. The prevailing price for extra is 29 cents, and firsts at 27 to 28¢ cents. Receipts of such grades continue light. Best storage creamery is selling better on account of the scarcity of fresh, and prices are 24 to 24½ cents, with the bulk of sales at 23 cents or less, under grades being more in stock and dealers anxious to sell out. A good many lots of the cheap grades have been taken for export. State dairy in tubs brings 27 cents if good.

Cheese markets are strong and steady on all grades, local demand being active for best lots, and exporters buying skims and other low or medium grades. Sales of about 1500 boxes of export cheese were reported the middle of the week. Fancy small, colored cheese in very light supply, and has reached top quotations at 15 cents. Increased sales of white are reported.

Receipts of dairy products for the week at Boston: 427,903 pounds butter, 2064 boxes cheese, besides 3676 boxes for export, and 7820 cases of eggs. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 525,230 pounds of butter, 2172 boxes of cheese, besides 16,813 boxes for export, and 19,040 cases of eggs. Receipts at New York 33,000 packages butter, 10,000 packages of cheese and 34,000 cases of eggs; compared with 28,847 packages butter, 24,532 packages cheese and 80,042 cases of eggs for the corresponding week of last year.

Provision Trade Easy.

Beef has been selling slowly at quotations, and a further decline is expected by some. Fresh beef is plenty, 143 carloads having arrived at Boston during the week, besides 127 carloads for export. These receipts are larger than usual at this season. Most sales range between 63 and 7 cents.

Pork quotations are rather uncertain because of a break in prices at Chicago, not yet fully felt in the Eastern markets. Arrivals were larger than expected and trade dull.

One of the big packers thus summarizes the condition of the beef and provision market for the past week: "The provision and fresh meat markets the past week have been very dull, prices ruling generally low and unsatisfactory comparative to cost, largely due to the wet and unseasonable weather; also to the Lenten season, pork loins having had a very poor market and prices were considerably lower than the ruling values and cost West. Smoked meats have been in fairly good demand. The fresh beef and small stock demand has been light; prices consequently weak with rather a lower tendency of prices, which has not left a very satisfactory week, which fact likewise has been noticeable on small stock."

The kill of hogs at Boston was much below some recent weekly records. The total for the week was about 18,500; preceding week, 23,000; same week a year ago, 22,300. For export the demand has been larger, the total value by Boston packers having been about \$180,000; preceding week, \$150,000; same week last year, \$125,000. Extra mutton is in steady demand and firm at slightly higher quotations. Veals are in light supply and holding steady in price. The poultry market shows no marked changes. Eggs show a downward tendency.

New Maple Sugar Scarce.

So far the season has not been favorable to the flow of sap, and many makers have given up hopes of a good yield. A sugar maker from Derry, N. H., who was in Boston Monday, stated that the sap ran well for three or four days last week, but that conditions were unfavorable, owing to lack of frost in the ground all winter and the absence of long series of warm days with cold nights at sugaring time. Correspondents from Vermont say that very little sap has been collected, and the run is likely to fall short of supplying the local demand. Small lots of new sugar have reached Boston market and wholesale at 12 to 15 cents. New syrup 90 cents to \$1. Dealers say there is considerable old stock still on hand.

Milk Price Unsettled.

Boston contractors have so far been unwilling to agree to the proposals of the producers' union. A lengthy discussion between parties concerned took place in Boston Monday afternoon, and was adjourned until the afternoon of March 24, without reaching an agreement.

The directors demanded 37½ cents a can, the price which has been in effect during the winter, and the contractors said they could not see their way clear to pay more than last summer's price, 33½ cents a can. President Bullard of the producers' union explained that the high cost of feed, of cows and of labor made the production of milk unusually expensive. George Whiting, for the contractors, said a continuation of the winter price would mean that every milk pail in Boston would be driven out of business before next fall. He said that the contractors are buying more surplus milk this year than they did last. C. H. Duncan of Hancock, N. H., a milk farmer, believed that the foot and mouth disease is the most serious matter which has ever confronted the farmers of New England, and he is satisfied that it will, if it has not already, greatly affect the milk supply. The officers of the union insist strongly upon the rates proposed and will have more to say on the subject at the adjourned meeting next week.

How Producers were Swindled.

The career of a swindling commission house in New York State, recently brought to a close by the officers of the law, shows how many heedless shippers there are who will send their produce to an unknown firm, if offered a little higher price than market quotations. This concern, operated by one Mullhall, is believed to have netted over \$100,000 from produce sent him, for which the owners never received any returns. The operations have been carried on in various cities during the past ten years. As soon as the shippers made trouble for him in one place he would move to another, doing only a small business in each place, and thus avoiding public attention. His last appearance was at Yonkers,

N. Y., under the name of Henry Hind & Co., where a nicely fitted store was rented. The shelves were filled apparently with the finest stock of canned goods and produce, including butter, cheese and eggs. When shippers became suspicious at his delay in making returns, they were likely to visit his store and would be greatly impressed with the large show of goods, indicating, apparently, a large business. Later, when the stock was examined, it was found that the great stacks of butter and cheese packages contained nothing but earth. Barrels of apples had but one layer of apples on the top; cases of canned goods contained rocks. The managers even went so far as to display pasteboard eggs in their cases. The top layers in the cases, when placed on exhibition, were made of paper imitation, while there was nothing in the bottom of the case but empty fillers.

The scheme was finally exposed by complaints of suspicious shippers and the head manager fled. His arrest has since been reported. His success is wholly due to the carelessness of shippers, who had only to make inquiries as to the rating of the firm to have learned something of the truth.

Fruit Growers at Worcester.

Berry culture was the special subject first considered at the meeting of Massachusetts fruit growers held at Worcester last week. R. A. Race of Egremont outlined his methods, and stated that he did not find it necessary to spray either strawberries or raspberries. He placed as good berries in the bottom of his basket as he did on top. This was a paying investment, for consumers had come to know the merits of his berries, and people in the market when they were sold preferred them to any others.

In answer to questions, Mr. Race said he picked his berries directly into the sale baskets. He did not believe in handling berries twice. His berries were picked by farmers' wives and daughters. He rarely paid more than a cent and a half a quart for picking. He preferred to have his berries picked early in the morning and thought berries should be picked as soon as it was light enough to detect a ripe berry from a green one, as he did not think it was wise to pick berries during the heat of the day. Berries picked in the morning were better than those picked at any other time.

He had raised good berries without the use of fertilizers. A rank growth is not favorable for good fruit. Land can be too heavily fertilized to obtain good results. He did not thin out his plants. When he could not raise berries without thinning the plants by hand he would quit the business.

S. H. Warren of Weston, who has grown strawberries for fifty years, gave an interesting description of the methods he employed in securing good fruit. One great secret of success in setting out strawberry plants is to have the roots wet, and on placing them in the ground to press the earth firmly around them. The plants should not be set too close together. He often sets plants three feet apart. In August he frequently took up every other plant and set them somewhere else. This left each plant occupying a space 1x6 feet, and prevented matted beds. All runners should be cut off, to keep the strength of the plants in the rows. He favored covering the plants the last of October or the first of November, instead of waiting until the ground was frozen hard.

In the afternoon there was a spirited discussion of the Hitchings' method of apple raising, led by Mr. G. G. Hitchings himself, who said in part:

"The mulch or sod method that I practice differs very radically from the sod method as usually understood, and many have drawn wrong conclusions from this fact. In selecting a site for an orchard, choose one with a northern exposure, if possible, for the moisture will not evaporate so rapidly in summer, and the changes in winter from cold to warmth will not be extreme.

"New ground recently cleared of timber is best. If this is not available, choose a soil that is well filled with humus. If not already filled, make it so by using stable manure, establishing a good soil. In selecting varieties choose those that do well in your locality, for the same variety will vary in different places.

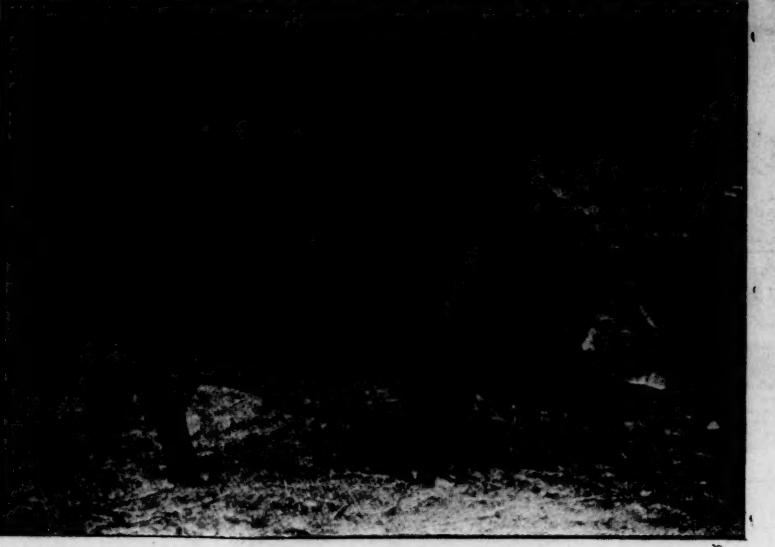
"As to method of caring for the young orchards, after filling the soil with humus, endeavor to accumulate more while trees are growing, and to be economical in that already supplied. The point aimed at is to have the soil when the trees come into bearing in that sponge-like consistency from abundance of humus, so that it is beneficial in the production of choice fruit. Many advise cultivation, but cultivation is a burning-out process that destroys your accumulated humus very rapidly. It entails an extraordinary expense in labor, fertilizers and in sowing cover crops to restore or keep up the supply of needed vegetable mould.

"Now this new or mulch method aims to supply the needed humus by establishing a good sod of clover. Blue grass and orchard-grass, which is mowed each year in July and August, are best. Surface this with the aftermath, and the annual crop of leaves which is held by the sod makes a well and sufficient supply of vegetable matter for the best results in fruit, and does it at a very moderate cost. But little pruning was done, but thorough spraying is practiced, also careful grading and packing of the fruit. The specimens shown by Mr. Hitchings were acknowledged to be of fine appearance and high quality.

An opposite view was taken by Prof. A. G. Gulby of Connecticut. "Mr. Hitchings' methods may be valuable," said the speaker, "but the rich land itself is actually the cause of his splendid crops. There are probably no orchards in New England like Mr. Hitchings'. The New England orchard is a different proposition entirely, and the methods which have proved so successful in New York might not be attended by good results in New England. The mulch system is all right when you have the proper soil to use it on," he said. "When the soil is not suitable, the system is worthless. In future New England orchards will be started on soil that has been put in good condition. They will be started on a permanent investment basis, and money will be expended in getting them going properly, in the hope of future returns.

"The new orchards will be planted thickly, and not sparsely, as formerly. I am now planting 132 trees to the acre, or eighteen feet apart. It is not profitable to crop the land at the expense of the orchards. Land may be cropped for a year or two without detriment to the trees, but if the custom is continued, the trees are sure to suffer. A man can't afford today to climb a twenty-foot ladder to pick his apples. The trees in the new orchards will not be so tall as in the old orchards.

"The time to cultivate orchards is in the spring when the trees need it, and not in the fall. Orchards must be cultivated more or less. If Mr. Hitchings does not use a fertilizer on his orchard, it will run out



LARGE BLACK ENGLISH BOAR.
Prize Winner at London Shows.

sooner or later, and his fruit will eventually be affected by the effect of the land becoming impoverished.

After some further discussion Mr. Hitchings finished by stating that the main idea of the mulch system was to put sufficient vegetable matter into the soil, and then the apples would take care of themselves.

(Concluded next week.)

Copley Society's Exhibit.

Some one said yesterday the way the Copley Society does good with its annual exhibition is by combining pleasure with instruction. The pictures please by their beauty; they teach by their truth. The men and women who are back of all this are doing a really great work, not only those who take upon themselves the great responsibility of borrowing and caring for the treasures exhibited, but those who consent to the great risk of loaning. The public owe a large debt to both borrowers and lenders. The question is being discussed whether this present exhibition is more valuable than any preceding one. The money value is \$12,000; and it is not for sale. A Corot is not far away, but for sale, cost \$18,000. These are but two of this very valuable wall. The last numbers are recent portraits. However disappointing Sargent's conception of the "Redemption," as shown in the Public Library, in the portraits of Hay and Wood he has given continual pleasure and satisfaction. The diplomat, the scholar, the man of the drawing-room, is shown in every line in the pale, clear complexion, the easy pose of the Hay portrait. The man of the field, the soldier, the commander, shows all through the Wood portrait. The erect, soldierly figure, the bronzed skin, the reserve and the nerve of the man of action rather than words. These portraits hang side by side against a green curtain and could not have been better placed. Indeed, the hanging of the entire gallery approaches so near perfection it is a constant wonder and pleasure, and adds materially to the instructiveness of the exhibition.

The bas-relief of Governor Wolcott is a disappointment. Doubtless the subject is difficult to handle. A man so personally beloved, admired and respected is so enshrined in each individual heart that no artist can paint him to please everybody. But this bas-relief fails completely in many ways. It is dim and indistinct in great contrast to the man it represents. It lacks weight and firmness. It shows a young, slender, almost "pretty" man, instead of the dignified, handsome, capable, brilliant hero and head of a Commonwealth. Gaudentius' bas-relief of Crownshield, placed here, has much more dignity, character and poise.

There is the Allston room and the miniatures, also, which the Copley Society has prepared for public pleasure and profit, but they are a chapter by themselves. Too much cannot be said in praise of the energy and generosity which makes these opportunities possible.

F. C. B.

Roofing Tin.

Statistics show that during the last three or four years, or since the American Tin Plate Company began to reform the methods of producing terne plates, the efforts of that company to re-establish the old-time reputation of roofing tin have met with splendid success. The use of terne plate, especially of the higher grade brands, has increased to a very great extent, and this material is now largely preferred to other kinds of roofing material. The truth of the motto, "The best is the cheapest in the end," is recognized by the consumers.

When the American Tin Plate Company came into possession of all the large tinplate works in the country, it also gained the services of the best experts in this branch of industry. The combined experience and knowledge of the latter, as well as of the experts engaged by the United States Steel Corporation, of which the American Tin Plate Company is a constituent, are at the disposal of the American Tin Plate Company. This fact, strict supervision and the systematic mill practice which prevails in all of that company's works, enables it to produce material superior to all other makers.

The most favored brands at present are the "MF" Old Style and the "U. S. Eagle N. M.," but besides these the company makes a variety of other grades to suit various purposes and occasions.

The American Tin Plate Company's products are for sale by all first-class wholesale metal houses.

Recently the Company issued a very handsome little booklet, entitled "A Fifty Year Roof," which besides giving a succinct history and description of terne plate, gives clear directions for the amateur flower lover who delights in her even few plants, is well adapted to furnish satisfaction to the floriculturists.

The book is pleasant reading, and the numerous illustrations are explained by the text. We make acquaintance with the sun-loving gentle heliotrope, the stately hydrangea, the dainty marguerite, the beautiful flower azalea, the sturdy geraniums, the handsome carnations, and so on through the list. Palms and ferns are very popular, and knowledge of their care is very generally desired, as people who do not care for flowering plants are fond of a prosperous fern or the broad, spreading palm.

Mr. Rexford discusses fully the kind of plants suitable for the house and their necessary care and successful growth. "The double petunia is a poor plant for winter culture," writes Mr. Rexford. "It does well in summer, but it steadily refuses to give me any good flowers after November." But from the single quality the writer says he has no difficulty in obtaining satisfactory results. Mr. Rexford thus advises what plants grow well and flower satisfactorily. His book is pleasant reading, and the numerous illustrations are explained by the text. We make acquaintance with the sun-loving gentle heliotrope, the stately hydrangea, the dainty marguerite, the beautiful flower azalea, the sturdy geraniums, the handsome carnations, and so on through the list. Palms and ferns are very popular, and knowledge of their care is very generally desired, as people who do not care for flowering plants are fond of a prosperous fern or the broad, spreading palm.

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Arrivals of fresh-killed stock at New York

continue light, but demand is slow.

Dry-packed lots are mostly arriving in poor con-

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market our report by W. H. Rudd, Son & Co., says:

The late ruling high prices of poultry have

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
 THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

TELEPHONE NO. 2707 MAIN.

At all events the fire spared the famous Pepperell jeans.

Another sign of spring: the powers that be are fixing the summer price of milk.

Boston proper was again more or less evacuated—the direction of South Boston.

Possibly it was the Princeton tiger itself that chewed off the head of the Princeton lion.

Those who don't curl will be pleased to know that curling is to crokinole as tennis is to ping pong.

The excitement increases! The Shamrock's boar has been fitted to the goose-neck and the gaff slung!

Can the cheerful spirits of Whitman resist the temptation to paraphrase "Physician, heal thyself," into "Chief of Police, protect our poultry yard."

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer"; largely, apparently, for the benefit of those who manufacture specifices against the grippe.

Well, St. Patrick had his day just the same despite the underhanded efforts of Pastor Moore to prove him a Frenchman; and a Baptist Frenchman, into the bargain.

The Sultan is still failing to keep his promises. Is there no one to encourage him with the old adage, if at first you don't succeed, try, try again?

What will happen to the athletic girls—the "wholesome type" so much in favor with our friends, the publishers—if next summer finds feminine America following the latest expression of Parisian gayety and conquering masculine admiration by cunning in the art and craft of embroidery.

Born clerks, sailors or schoolmasters are not expected to stay on the farm. Let each follow his own bent. But let us not have the children filled so full of city text-books and city notions that their heads are turned before they are old enough to think. Let them study enough nature and natural science to appreciate their surroundings before it is too late.

Between the lines of the reported theft of some \$800 worth of wedding presents the student of modern tendencies might even suspect that the culprit is a desperate young man with a large circle of acquaintances. June is coming with its attendant train of nuptial ceremonies; and, judiciously distributed, this \$800 worth of presents would meet the polite exigencies of many spring-times.

One leading Boston dealer in farm and country property thinks values are rising in parts of New England where there are special advantages of climate and scenery and which are not too far from the railroad. He says that farms which have been sold more than once in his experience, have often brought a higher price the second sale during the past few years. Near large cities he notes a marked advance of price and scarcity of desirable farms.

That was a first-class meeting at Worcester last week. The one disappointment was the failure to take definite action on the project for co-operative marketing of the fruit crop. Professor Brigham's strong paper warmed up the audience, and the stroke ought to have been made while the iron was hot. The trouble seems to have been that nobody had a plan worked out in detail. The idea is bound to come forward again, but it is too bad that a year may be lost.

Good, ambitious young farmers and their wives are scarce. This is so; else why are hundreds of prime farms that have made good money for past owners, and that has as fertile as ever, waiting in vain at prices, nearly all on credit, such as would not begin to replace the buildings. Isn't it about time we stopped educating our children to be dry goods clerks and typewriters? Seems as though we need a few farmers, and people with muscle enough to lift something heavier than a lead pencil, and not afraid to live more than four feet from a brick wall.

These warm spring days the shop hand mentally counts over his savings, and wonders how long before he can venture to invest in a farm. The farmer gets up still earlier as the season advances, works hard all day, and spends his evenings getting his tools and supplies into business shape. Does he think the other fellow enjoys a snap? Not if he ever tried it. He knows the shop hand is cooped and bossed until he loses some of his spirit or loses his job, while every stroke the busy farmer makes is done for his father's own son, who is the only man that can put him out of business.

"You have the best soil and climate for quality of orchard fruit," said a speaker at the Worcester fruit growers' meeting, "and with your nearness to markets you can snap your fingers at our Western competition, if you will follow the best methods." This sentiment was endorsed by several experts from farther West, who expressed surprise at the fine quality and appearance of New England fruit, even when grown under careless systems. It is plain, too, that New Englanders do not realize their growing advantages, with a population increasing in numbers and prosperity and no more cheap Western land with which they must compete.

Some of the milkmen's associations in northern Worcester County, Mass., find the State board of health has been lax in one of its duties, and they are starting a movement intended to repay the board for past attentions. It seems that the State law obliges the board to return promptly to the milkman or farmer a formal report on all samples taken for examination. While representatives of the board have been very free in sampling on all occasions, and when least expected, the required report has not been forthcoming, the farmers complain unless the samples fell below legal standard. This condition of things leaves most of the farmers in the dark as to how near their milk product is holding to what they desire. Probably as soon as the officials find the farmers are after them with a sharp stick, this little matter will be attended to as directed by law. Between the mutual seal of the board and the milkmen, the Bay State dairy law is likely to be well enforced.



BUFFUM PEAR.

See descriptive article.

Better Culture for Oats.

Notwithstanding the high estimate commonly held of the oats as a food for horses, and for nearly all other live stock, no other crop, as a rule, is subject to such neglect in care and cultivation.

While nothing responds more readily or derives more benefit from careful and thorough preparation of the soil, proper fertilization, timely and judicious seeding, oats at the same time seem destined to be the one crop of the farm that is supposed to be able to yield satisfactory returns under the most adverse circumstances that sometimes occur when nature does occasionally lend a hand and assists over the hard places occasioned by the neglect and indifference of the farmer.

Ground occupied by corn, beans, potatoes or other hood crops seems most suitable for growing oats. Plowing should begin as soon as the condition of the soil will admit, for much depends on early seeding for a favorable outcome of this crop. The roller should follow each day's plowing, and no harm results if the harrow follows immediately after; for the oat crop especially needs that every precaution should be taken to say the moisture already stored just beneath the surface to assist over the prolonged periods of drought liable to occur.

To aid in this work the soil should be reduced to a fine tilth, and the improved tools now available leave no excuse for carelessness. Slip-shod work in this direction. The amount of seed required per acre varies with different farmers from two to three bushels. Two bushels of well-cleaned seed that has not had its germinating qualities injured during its sowing process and sown with drill I have for many years considered amply sufficient.

The benefit to be derived from rolling the ground after the drill is a matter of adverse criticism by many, but all admit the improved condition of the ground for the future working of the self-binding harvester.

The Bostonian Society.

The proceedings of the twenty-second annual meeting of the Bostonian Society have been printed in a neat pamphlet, having for a frontispiece the colored engraving by Paul Revere representing the Boston massacre in front of the Old State House, on March 5, 1770. The publication contains the address of president Curtis Guild, Sr., which is full of interesting reminiscence matter concerning old Boston. Much of it is the result of personal recollection, for no one is better informed regarding our city, sixty years since, than Mr. Guild, who has so worthily presided over the Bostonian Society since its foundation.

Besides the various reports, the necrology and the lists of membership, the brochure contains the paper on "The Life and Activities of the Hon. John Read of Boston," read at the meeting of the society on Nov. 11, 1902, by George B. Reed. The subject of this memoir was a distinguished lawyer and citizen of Boston in provincial days, 1722-1749, though he was a minister before he devoted himself to legal pursuits. The Rev. John Adams said that Mr. Read "had as great a genius and became as eminent as any man," a bit of eulogy that seems a little too vague and comprehensive; but Governor Washburne is more definite when he tells us that Mr. Read did, perhaps, more than any one man in introducing the system and order into the practice of the courts of Massachusetts.

The meeting of the Bostonian Society this year was held in the Blue Room, Tremont Temple, owing to the alterations in the basement of the Old State House ordered by the Boston Transit Commission.

A Good Cooking Pear.

One of the most distinct varieties among autumn pears is the Buffum. The habit of growth is so upright that the branches seem to point almost straight over head. For this reason the Buffum takes less room in the orchard than most other kinds, and will bear close planting. In appearance the fruit somewhat resembles the Sheldon, medium size, russet, with a red tinge. It bears nearly every year and is productive. Growth of the tree is vigorous. It is not easily grafted to other kinds on account of its coarse wood and erect habit of growth. The flavor of the fruit is sweet, but juice is lacking, and the variety is of no use as an eating pear. For canning and cooking it is good, but the market for this grade of fruit is limited, and large plantings are not to be advised. Like some other pears of poor flavor, its wood and foliage seem almost proof against blight.

Massachusetts at St. Louis.

It seems that there should be little discussion about appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of having Massachusetts fittingly represented at the St. Louis Exposition. Indeed, the sum named seems to be hardly adequate for the purpose for which it is designed, and much more money could be judiciously expended in giving our State an honored place among her sister States as an exhibitor.

It will not do for her to forget her past, because younger States, made up largely from the descendants of her own sons and daughters, have crowded to the front. She has been distinguished in literature, art, science and manufacture, and she can still more than hold her own with younger competitors. It is true that many of her farms

were abandoned because young men followed Horace Greeley's advice and went West to what were thought more fertile regions, but these farms are being reoccupied now, and agricultural Massachusetts may hope to come to her own again and see the old homestead once more loved and respected in the land.

If all signs do not fail, the St. Louis World's Fair will exceed in importance the great exposition held in Chicago, and therefore the old Bay State cannot afford to remain in the rear of the procession through narrow, economical ideas. It is a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, and Massachusetts should sustain her dignity at St. Louis through a liberal appropriation.

Farm Notes from Northern Vermont.

At date of writing, March 14, the snow is

nearly all gone and the frost is pretty much out of the ground. Since the last thaw, a week or more ago, the weather has been warm and springlike. It has frozen but little at night, not sufficient to start the sap running to any extent.

Most sugar orchards have been tapped, but very little sugar has been made as yet, owing to insufficient freezing. Such weather is unseasonable and we may expect a setback at any time. As the manufacture of maple sugar and syrup is a specialty on a good many farms in the State, there is naturally some anxiety as to the result. Of course there is time enough yet for an average season, for often nearly all of the product is made during the month of April.

This has been a winter remarkable for the number of thaws that have occurred. From these frequent changes from thaws to freezing, a large amount of ice formed on the meadows, and some fears have been expressed as to the results on the safety of the grass crop, but as the snow and ice have disappeared, the mowings appear to have passed the ordeal very well indeed. With favorable weather now on, there should be another good crop of hay. In my own county, Franklin, we have not had a short crop of hay for a long time, and this may be fairly considered a hay-producing portion of the State.

Some complaint is heard that stock, particularly cattle, have not wintered as well as usual, and it is evident that this is due, in a large measure, to the poor quality of the hay, resulting from so much rainy weather, both during the growth of the crop and the harvesting. This has doubtless depreciated the quality of the crop a quarter or more, and this means a good deal in the aggregate. A large amount is eaten, but more grain than usual is required to keep the animals in fair condition or to keep up a desirable flow of milk.

As the spring dairies are now fast coming into milk, the creameries and separator stations, of which we have many in this part of the State, are commencing operations, and in a few weeks will be doing a large business. Creamery methods are changing to quite an extent, and farm separators are being used more and more each year, the cream only being gathered up and transported to some central point to be made into butter. This is doing away with some of the separator stations, and, where the business is fairly conducted, is well liked by the patrons.

A respectable portion of farmers still adhere to the practice of making butter at home, and where the conditions are favorable are meeting with good success. Otherwise we might better patronize the creameries.

The scarcity of help, both male and female, on the farm, has been a great factor in the introduction of creameries among us, and may have more to do with it in the future, if these conditions continue. Comparatively few farmers, after patronizing a good creamery for a few years, go back again to the manufacture of butter at home.

Prices for dairy products have been pretty well sustained during the winter months, and it is to be hoped they will through the season, as compared with former years.

Some have not sold at as high prices during the winter as they naturally would, on account of the quarantining placed on their shipment out of the State. It is to be hoped that the foot and mouth disease, which had received such vigorous treatment, will be effectively exterminated from the New England States herds before the cattle are again turned to pasture. E. R. TOWLE.

Franklin County, Vt.

Something About the King's Chapel and Copp's Hill Burying Grounds.

BY BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.

These two ancient burial places, the first

from the settlement of Boston in 1630,

the latter from about 1660, are as quiet

as country church yards.

The King's Chapel burial ground, on the corner of School

and Tremont streets, is directly among the

busy haunts of men; trade of almost every

description flourishes about it, and hardly a

passer-by on his hurried way bestows a thought upon those who are sleeping quietly beneath a few feet of the walk upon which he treads; sleepers who in their day and generation were men of mark, and wide-

awake to the exigencies of the times in

which they lived and in which they bore

so important a part. It is a place of which Job may well have said: "There the wicked cease from troubling; and there the weary

rest at rest" in the grave where kings, princes

and infants lie. As a learned commentator

says: "This oft-quoted verse was used by

Job to express the condition of the dead.

They who are there are free from the vexations

and annoyances to which men are exposed in this life.

All is peaceful and calm in the grave, and there is a place where the malitious designs of wicked men can

not reach us. Job is describing, in general,

the happy condition of the dead, and it should

be a matter of gratitude that there is

one place where the wicked cannot annoy

the good; and where the persecuted, the oppressed and the slandered may lie down

in peace; where those who are worn

down by the toils and cares of life and who feel the need of rest may obtain re-

pose. Never was more beautiful language

employed than occurs in this verse. It

running a charm even over the grave—like

strewing flowers and planting roses around

the tomb. Who is there that is not at some

time weary with his load of care, anxiety

and trouble? Who is there whose strength

does not become exhausted, and to whom

rest is not grateful and refreshing? Oh!

grave! thou art a peaceful spot! Thy rest is calm; thy slumbers are sweet.

No pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear

Invades thy boudoir. No mortal woes

Can reach the peaceful sleeper here.

Wishes angels watch the soft repose.

"What a beautiful idea it is, too, that of

these little cities of the dead 'God's Acre!'

How suggestive, how appropriate

the name—a place in which His children

can lie down within the limits of His green

grass, and sleep the 'sleep that knows no

waking!'

Leaving the commentators to their quiet

repose, let us walk together to the old chancel grounds, which our fathers selected

for a place of burial 200 years ago. It is

hardly probable that Isaac Johnson, husband of the Lady Arbella, who died shortly

after coming over from England, was buried here, although it is frequently so stated, but that he remains were taken to Boston.

The first burial in these grounds, as far as is known, is alluded to in Winthrop's diary, Feb. 18, 1630: "Captain Welden, a hopeful young gent and an experienced soldier, dyed at Charlestown of a consumption and was buried at Boston w'h a military funeral." It is also stated, on good authority, that he was buried as a soldier, with three volleys of shot." Extra

it probably adding loudly to the report. In 1642 it was ordered "that the constables shall, with all convenient speed, take the fence for fencing in the burying ground"; and Shurteff says, in his very interesting "Description of Boston," that the old fathers of the town were so prudent in their affairs that they undoubtedly received an income from the land other than that from burials, for in 1657 it was let to Captain Savage for a period of twenty years.

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The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.
For the week ending Mar. 25, 1903.

	Bones	Cattle Sheep Suckers	Hogs	Fat Veal
This week....	1101	400	34	725
Last week....	1202	265	34	1507
One year ago	603	698	140	23,689
Horses, 684.				2311

Prices on Northern Cattle.
Per hundred pounds on round weight, of native, tallow and meat, extra, \$6.50@7.75; first quality, \$5.50@6.00; second quality, \$4.00@4.25; third quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00@7.50; some of poor quality, etc., \$3.00@3.50. Western steers, 4.00@6.00.

SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, \$3.40@3.60; sheep and lambs per head in lots, \$3.00@3.50; lambs, \$1.75@2.00.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 7.25@7.75; live weight; shoted wholesale—retail, \$1.00@1.25; country dress hogs, 9.00@10.00.

VEAL CALVING—\$2.75@3.00.

HIDES—130 @ 1.50@1.75 lb.; country lots, 60.

HALF SKINS—130 @ 1.50 lb.; dairy skins, 40@50.

TAIL—Brighton, 4.00@4.25 lb.; country lots, 60@70.

PELTS—50@60@1.25.

Cattle, Sheep.

Maine	H. L. Sheldon	25
At Brighton.	E. Slattery	2
Foss & Chap-	P. McIntire	24
man	D. Simonds	2
J. M. Scrooby	12	25
5	H. A. Gilmore	1
J. F. Keenan	J. S. Freeman	5
VERMONT	Western	
J. S. Henry	S. Turtevant &	
Baileys F. R. R.	Haley	64
Via Nashua	S. Sturzeneck	48
New York	J. J. Kelley	43
At Watertown.	Lavinsky Bros.	24
J. F. Keenan	At Watertown.	
Massachusetts	N. E. D. M. & Wool	
At Watertown.	Co.	34,300
H. F. Forbush	S. Hart & Evans	33
W. E. Hayden	Haley	50
At Brighton.	At Watertown.	
C. A. Waite	J. A. Hathaway	500

Livestock Experts.

State cattle at Liverpool find a ready market at prices remarkably steady. Late sales at 12@13c. d. w., being the same as the two previous weeks. State sheep at 16@17c. d. w. The only shipments from here during the past week were 18 horses from Liverpool by E. Snow. Shipments from New York for the week 2925 cattle, 1294 sheep, also 15,188 quarters of beef; from Baltimore 906 cattle, 1662 sheep; from Newark, 600 cattle.

Home Business.

A good business week up to Saturday. The arrivals were heavy from the West, and some from Maine and New Hampshire, with a good run of nearby horses, the latter not especially desirable. Good Western horses are costing higher and command prices at a range of \$100@300, as to size and quality, mostly at \$125@200. A. L. H. Brockway's stable, had in 3 express carloads of Ohio horses for business that cost stronger prices, at \$150@275; also sales of horses at \$50@140. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable, 3 carloads, also horses from Maine and New Hampshire for driving purposes, a good trade in big horses. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable, a good week's business, with free sales for medium grades, at \$100@150 largely; also horses at private sale, for drive, \$150@225. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable, sold 7 carloads; a good trade week. Sales mostly at \$100@200.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday—The yards invested with 500 head of Western cattle that went direct to the abattoir for slaughter. Arrivals of 19 cars of Western sheep and 5 do. of cattle that went to the New England Works, beside stock from Vermont and Massachusetts. The market for beef cattle steady on best grades, while low grades are slow to find buyers. O. H. Forbush had in 22 do. of cattle of various qualities, and sold as to quality. J. A. Hathaway, 20 steers, via 1300 lbs., at 54c; 20 do. of 1400 lbs. at 55c; 25 do. of 1300 lbs. at 45c; 15 do. of 1200 lbs. at 44c.

Milk Cows.

Several lots landed at different points; 25 by W. E. Hayden sent to Winchester by permit. A lot left at Waltham by T. Keenan.

Fat Hogs.

Still a light run from the West. Cost too high for the butchers to handle to any extent here; an advance of 10¢ from last week, especially on Western. The cost of Western sheep landed here, \$4.30@6.35, \$100 lbs. and lambs \$5.30@7.80 per 100 lbs. The uproot flock, being of lighter weight and not of as good quality, at less range in price.

Veal Calves.

Market prices steady, with moderate supply. The range mostly at 6@7c. as to quality. Various lots arrived at abattoir and sold at the above range. Among the arrivals some by O. H. Forbush of mixed quality.

Livestock.

Steady sales, at 12@13c per lb. for mixed lots.

Droves of Veal Calves.

Maine, Foss & Chapman, 44; S. E. Wood, 2; Farnum, Rock & Rock Company, 95; Vermont—J. S. Henry, 68; balance via F. R. R., 150; via Nashua, 200.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 68; O. H. Forbush, 15; W. E. Hayden, 22; C. A. Wat. 6; F. L. Croome, 3; D. Simonds, 3; scattering, 25; H. A. Gilmore, 21; A. Wheeler, 3.

New York—J. Keenan, 40.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Stock at yards: 320 cattle, 17,443 swine, 260 calves, 140 horses. From West, 184 cattle, 17,100 swine, 140 horses. Maine, 52 cattle, 270 hogs, 141 calves, Massachusetts, 84 cattle, 73 hogs, 119 calves.

Tuesday—The stock came in at intervals during the week. J. A. Hathaway is killing some 500 do. of cattle for home and foreign trade. S. L. Learned, J. J. Kelley and the Jews had arrived, also for similar work. Good Western cattle cost steady prices. The last week's average, a light-weight cattle selling from \$1,750@2,250 per 100 lbs. to H. A. Gilmore sold Bologna stock at 15c. Several loads of Eastern stock arrived, composed of cattle, hogs and calves.

Veal Calves.

A light run and liable to be for a few weeks longer. Prices are very well sustained and within the range of last week, mostly at around 7@8c. lb., some at 7c, and some still young calves down to 6c. A lot of 40 calves, by Foss & Chapman, 120 lbs. at 7c; 5 calves, by E. Slattery, at 7c; 6, by H. A. Gilmore, 21 slim calves, 6c. O. H. Forbush sold at 6@7c per lb., as quality.

Fat Hogs.

Receipts via B. & A. R. R. 17,000, besides 343 head from other sources in New England. Values higher than last week's quotations.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—Moderate sales for slim kind of cattle, and arrivals were not heavy. Cattle dealers seem to be posted as regards prices for the lower grades. The demand good for hogs and horses, however, can be found. J. P. Day was in with a load nice hogs, offered 9c. d. w. D. A. Walker had a common to fair cattle to have them killed on commission. J. S. Henry, 12 steers, 1,250 lbs., to kill on commission by J. S. Learned. O. H. Forbush sold 5 calves of 120 lbs. to 160 lbs. at 5c per lb., 2 at 5c; sold cattle in small lots at 3c, 3c, 4c, \$2.40@2.60 per 100 lbs. also at 2c and 2c, of 10@100 lbs. R. Connors sold 18 cows at down, as to quality, of 700@1100 lbs.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.
Poultry, Fresh Killed.

Northern and Eastern—
Chickens, choice roasting..... 18c

Chickens, fair to good.....	10c@15
Ducks.....	12c@15
Pigeons, choice.....	10c@15
" fair to good.....	10c@15
Pigeons, tame, choice, ♀ doz.....	14c@18
Squabs, come to good, ♂ doz.....	10c@15
Western dry packed.....	30c@35

Turkeys	14c@18
Capsons, good to choice.....	14c@18
Capons, choice.....	14c@18
Fowls, good to choice.....	14c@18
Old Cock.....	12c@14
Live Poultry.	13c@14
Roosters & P. b.	13c@14
Game.	13c@14

Quail, ♀ doz.....	20c@25
Grouse, Iowa, dark, ♀ pair.....	17c@20
Wild duck, ♀ pair.....	12c@15
Canvas.	20c@25
Rodhead	10c@12
Miller	7c@10
Ruddy	7c@10
Small.	5c@10

Bittern.	
Note—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20	
50, 100 lbs. only.	
Cheese, extra.....	
Common sizes.....	27c@31
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.....	27c@31
Northern N. Y., large tubs.....	27c@31
Western, large tubs.....	28c@37
Creamery, northern firsts.....	28c@37
Creamery, western firsts.....	28c@37
Creamery, second best.....	28c@37
Creamery, common.....	28c@37
Dairy, N. Y., extra.....	28c@37
Dairy, N. Y., extra, and Vt. firsts.....	28c@37
Renovated.....	17c@19
Boxes.	

Common to good.....	28c@34
Trunk butter in 1 or 1½ lb. prints.....	28c@34
Box for northern creamery.....	28c@34
Extra northern creamery.....	28c@34
Common to good.....	28c@34

Cheese.	
VI. twins, extra P. b.	14c@14
" firsts P. b.	13c@13
" seconds P. b.	11c@12
Sage cheese, P. b.	14c@14
New York twins, extra P. b.	13c@13
" " " firsts.....	13c@13
" " " seconds.....	11c@12

Eggs.	
Nearby and Cape fancy, ♀ doz.....	18c@25
Eastern chicken fresh.....	15c@16
Michigan fancy ch. fresh.....	14c@15
Vt. and N. Y. ch. fresh.....	15c@16
Western ch. to good.....	13c@14
Western ch. selected.....	12c@13
Kale, Boston market.....	7c@10
Artichokes, ♀ bu.....	1.00@1.25
Beets, new, ♀ doz—dunches.....	2.50@2.75
Carrots,	

Our Homes.

The Workbox.

ICE WOOL SHAWL.

Procure 6 skeins of ice wool. A large bone hook. Use the single crochet stitch, picking up the back loop and the one directly under that, and work very loosely. Begin with a chain of 4, join round. Make 3 single crochet in each of the 4 chain (12 stitches); this forms the 4 corners of the square.

Make 2 stitches plain, and widen 3 in the middle stitch of the 3 in the former row, 2 stitches, widen 3, etc. Continue in this way, always widening 3 in the middle stitch of each corner for about 40 rows.

To work the border—Chain 2 (*), thread over 5 times (put it over the needle and one finger), pull your needle through and make 2 more chain and fasten into third stitch on the square. Chain 2 and repeat from (*). Continue all around square, making 2 rings into each corner. Chain 3 and catch the loops or rings with a short stitch, chain 3 to the next ring, and so on to the end of the row.

Chain 5 and fasten into the middle of the 3 chain in former row, chain 3 and fasten into next 3, and so on. Do this for 4 rows. Repeat rows of rings. Then make 3 more rows of loops of 5 chain each, as above.

THE LACE EDGE.

Make 1 ring into the centre of first chain (*), chain 2, shell of 4 treble into centre of next 5 chain, 2 chain and 1 ring into the centre of the next 5 chain, and repeat from (*). Make 6 or 7 rows as above, and finish with 5 chain, 1 shell of 6 treble, 5 chain, and fasten into ring, 5 chain, shell of 6 treble, 5 chain, and so on around the shawl.

EVA M. NILES.

Training Children.

I had the privilege of being present at one lecture on the training of children, and among all the good things which I heard on the occasion I will quote the following, which may be of great use:

1. Never threaten children with punishments you may not be able or inclined to carry out. Don't let your "yea" mean "nay," nor your "nay" "yea." You must never be fickle or wavering in your dealing with them, but always firm, just and reliable, though kind and indulgent. Don't punish them and then regret it and afterward fondle them, as if to ask for their pardon. If you do, you will run the risk of having your child say to you: "Ah, you see, mamma, you are sorry for what you have done. Instead of scolding me, I think you ought to thank God for giving me to you!"

2. Don't make mountains of molehills or be constantly down upon children for little breaches of everyday discipline; don't be fidgety and fussy. Never offer them a piece of candy, a bun or an orange as a reward for virtues, or as a bribe to cease being naughty.

Then came a few pieces of advice of a higher order, and which I thought were sound in their philosophy. Among these I call the following:

1. Do not expect your children to become a joy to you in your old age if you have failed to be a joy to them in their early life and training. Do not expect them to support you when you are old. You had a fair start of them in life and you should be able to provide for yourself. They will very likely have families of their own. Children are often sadly thrown back through having to look after parents, who had taken time by the forelock, would have been able to look after themselves and to have given their children a nudge onward into the bargain. For that matter, never have to be grateful to your children, except for the happiness they may procure you by their affection and the successes which they meet with in life, thanks to the education, money, advice and what not which you may have given to them.

2. Don't let your vanity cheat you into the belief that your children are wonders and exceptional phenomena, and that nature's ordinary rules are not applicable to them. In the nursery lecture on baby culture I retained two or three pieces of advice which seemed to me remarkably good, although my ignorance did not have enabled me to give them. Young mothers, please listen:

1. Don't squeeze your baby's head. 2. Never allow your child to go to bed in a bad temper. 3. Never encourage it to gaze into the fire, and never tell it ghost stories, at night especially.

4. Do not allow a rocking horse before the age of five. 5. Never startle a child by sudden shrieks or any other noise.

6. In fact, quiet and diet will be the making of a child strong in mind and body.

I could fill a whole page with all the good things I heard on the occasion of my visit to that useful school.

Maybe, one day such schools will be started in other countries. I recommend this to the women's rights of the United States.—Exchanges.

Bavarian Creams.

"Bavarian creams are wholesome, easily made and most easily varied. The proportions usually remain the same; that is, half a box of gelatine will solubly one quart of liquid, this being all cream, or part cream and part milk, or part cream and part fruit juice. The amount of sugar depends upon the other materials used, as the sugar will be less for a peach Bavarian cream than for one made of coffee. The method of putting together is simple and easy. The gelatine should be covered with cold water, in the same proportion; that is, for half a box of gelatine take one-half cup of cold water; for one fourth of a box of gelatine use one-fourth of a cup of cold water, and so on. Either one-fourth or one-half of a box of gelatine should soak in this cold water for a half-hour; a whole box of gelatine covered with a cup of cold water should stand an hour, and it cannot be hurried by heat. Gelatine put in hot water will make good glue, but will not dissolve unless covered with cold water. It should be dissolved over hot water, after it has stood a sufficiently long time to absorb the cold water

When Your Joints Are Stiff

and muscles sore from cold or rheumatism, when you slip and sprain a joint, strain your side or bruise yourself, Perry Davis' Painkiller will take out the soreness and fix you right in a jiffy. Always have it with you, and use it freely. USE

Painkiller

and become soluble. If fresh fruits are used, they must be stewed and sweetened if canned or preserved, all that is needed is to press them through a sieve. Whip the cream, adding a pinch of salt. Add the gelatine to the fruit which has been pressed through the sieve, and put where the mixture will cool. Stir, and when it begins to thicken, add the whipped cream. Stir from the bottom toward the top, until when a spoonful is turned on top it somewhat keeps its shape. This shows that the cream is sufficiently solid to keep together, and not separate into fruit juice and cream, moulded in layers. When a part of the cream is whipped and a part used without whipping, the latter should be cooled and the sugar added to that. It is possible to make delicious creams with part milk and eggs and part cream, solidified with the gelatine. Any one with ingenuity should be able to vary these to suit themselves and the exigencies of the larder. In this way, small amounts of fruit, jelly, etc., may be utilized.—New York Tribune.

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip.

No one knows why a child should be born with the hip out of joint; yet, as has been strikingly shown during the recent visit to this country of Dr. Lorenz, the Vienna specialist, in the treatment of that deformity, a great many are so born. One might suppose that it was the result of an accident to the tender frame of the infant, but that this cannot be the reason is shown by the curious fact that of every hundred children so afflicted, between eighty and ninety are girls. It seems to run in families sometimes, or it may be hereditary, and mother and daughter both be lame by it. One hip may be dislocated, or, less commonly, both are out of joint.

The hip is what is called a ball-and-socket joint, the round head of the thigh-bone fitting in a socket hollowed out of the hip-bone, and still further deepened by a rim of cartilage. This arrangement gives a very strong joint, yet one that is capable of motion in every direction. There are also several strong fibrous ligaments that encompass the joint, which prevent extreme movement and reduce the liability of dislocation from ordinary injuries.

In cases of congenital dislocation the head of the thigh-bone lies outside of the socket, usually in the flaring part of the hip-bone, while the socket itself is shallower than normal, and is partially filled up with a soft yellow material.

A congenital dislocation of one or both hips is seldom detected until the child begins to walk. Then it is seen that the child has a sort of a lurching limp if one hip is out of joint, or a peculiar duck-like waddle if both joints are affected. An observant mother or nurse may have noticed that the baby's hips were too broad, or that there was a prominence above the usual place, but as there is no pain much is thought of this.

The method of treatment pursued by Dr. Lorenz and by many American surgeons is to pull the thigh into place so that the head of it will rest in the shallow socket, and then to make very firm pressure while twisting the leg in the effort to bore out the cavity. The limb is then fixed, with the joint in place, by a plaster-of-paris splint, and the child is encouraged to go about so that the weight of the body will press the head of the bone farther into its socket.

When the child is young and the bones are not so misshapen as to defy all attempts at reposision, this method of treatment is quite successful; yet it not infrequently fails, and in children over five or six years of age it seldom wholly succeeds. The only hope then is in a more serious operation.—Youth's Companion.

The Decay of Home Life in England.

Apart altogether from the individual dignity and self-poise which are invariably lacking to the "vagrant," or home-despising human being, the decay of home life in England is a serious menace to the empire's future strength.

If our coming race of men have been accustomed to see their mothers indulging in a kind of high-class public-house feasting, combined with public-house morals, and have learned from them an absolute indifference to home and home times, they will do likewise and live as "vagrants"—here, there and everywhere, rather than as well-established, self-respecting citizens and patriots, proud of their country, and proud of the right to defend their homes.

Even as it is, there are not wanting signs of a general "wandering" tendency, combined with morbid apathy and sickly inertia. "One place is as good as another," says one section of society, and "anything is better than the English climate" says another, preparing to pack off to Egypt or the Riviera at the first snap of winter.

These opinions are an exact reversal of those expressed by our sturdy, patriotic forefathers who made the glory of Great Britain. "There is no place like England" was their sworn conviction, and "no place like home" was the sentiment of their national sentiment. The English climate, too, was quite good enough for them, and they made the best of it. When will the "Smart Set" grasp the fact that the much-abused weather, whatever it may be, is pretty much the same all over Europe. The Riviera is no warmer than the Cornish coast, but certes it is better provided with hotels, and—chiefest attraction of all—it has a Gambling Hell. The delight of Monte Carlo and "Home" are as far apart as the poles; and those who seek the one cannot be expected to appreciate the other. But such English women as are met at the foreign gambling tables, season after season, may be looked upon as the deliberate destroyers of that is best and strongest in our national life, in the sanctity of home, and the beauty of home affections.

The English home used to be a model to the world—with a few more scandalous divorce cases in high life, it will become a byword for the mockery of nations. . .

The charm of home depends, of course, entirely on the upbringings and character of the inmates. Stupid and illiterate people make a dull fireside. Morbid faddists, always talking and thinking about themselves, put the fire out altogether. If I were asked my opinion as to the chief talent or gift for making a happy home, I would without a moment's hesitation reply "Cheerfulness." A cheerful spirit, always looking on the bright side and determined to make the best of everything, is the choicest blessing and the brightest charm of home. People with a turn for grumbling should certainly live in hotels and dine at restaurants. They will never understand how to make, or to keep, a home as it should be. But given a cheerful, equable and attractive temperament there is nothing sweeter, happier or safer for the human being than home, and the life which comes within it, and the duties concerning it which demand our attention and care. There is no need for women to wander far afield for an outlet to their energies. Their work waits for them at their own doors, in the town or village

and muscles sore from cold or rheumatism, when you slip and sprain a joint, strain your side or bruise yourself, Perry Davis' Painkiller will take out the soreness and fix you right in a jiffy. Always have it with you, and use it freely. USE

The Workbox.

CREAMED OYSTERS.

Creamed oysters are easily prepared. Cook two dozen oysters in a tablespoonful of lemon juice until they plump. Drain off the liquor and turn them into a bowl, and, if possible, keep them hot. Cook together a tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour until the liquor from the oysters for four minutes without browning. Add a cupful of milk and cook until it thickens, stirring frequently, so that it is smooth. Turn in a cupful of cream. Season with salt and pepper and heat thoroughly, but do not boil. Add an egg and serve at once. All milk in place of cream may be used.

CORN OYSTERS.

Corn oysters are appetizing for either breakfast or luncheon, or may be served as an entree at dinner. Grate enough fresh corn to nearly fill a pint measure. If canned corn is used, press it through a fine colander or sieve. Add the yolk of an egg, beaten light, and salt and pepper to taste. Have ready some very hot butter and just before serving add to the corn mixture the beaten white of the egg, and if the mixture seems dry, a little sweet milk. Drop in small spoonfuls of the hot butter and fry a golden brown.

VEAL BALLS.

Veal balls are excellent for luncheon or supper. Mince fine some cold veal, add a few bread-crums, an egg and pepper and salt. Mould into balls and fry in butter. When browned remove from the pan and arrange neatly on a hot platter. Make a rich cream gravy of milk, flour and butter and pour over the balls, serving with parsley.

WATERCRESS SALAD.

Watercress is the only green salad which does not require oil in dressing it. Procure three bunches. Look over carefully. There is nothing little brought to market which is entirely free from smuts and other water insects, gather it in the ditches where it grows. Rinse it carefully, handful by handful. Pare off the larger stalks. When it is finally clean dry it in a cloth. Lay it on the ice to become chilled, and then transfer it to a chilled salad bowl. Three bunches of properly cleaned watercress require two large saladspoons of vinegar, a table-spoonful of salt and a little pepper, but no oil. It is an especially valuable breakfast salad to serve with beefsteak, fried fish or veal cutlets. It is also excellent with croquettes of fish meat.

EGGS WITH MUSHROOMS.

A delicious way to cook fresh eggs for the table in the spring is with mushrooms. These are al ways in market from the greenhouse if not from the field. A quarter of a pound of mushrooms is enough to serve with twelve eggs. After peeling the mushrooms, properly cleaned and trimmed, add a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of white pepper. Then add the mushrooms, properly cleaned and trimmed, to two drops of lemon juice. Cover the saucepan and let the mushrooms cook for ten minutes on a slow fire. Add a tablespoonful of wine and simmer the mushrooms for about three minutes longer, or until the liquid has been reduced one-half. Now add three tablespoonfuls of cream and let the mushrooms boil up again. Dish the mushrooms in the centre of a hot platter without the liquid around them. Lay twelve poached eggs in a circle around the mushrooms. Pour the liquid of the mushrooms over them and around the eggs. This dish is new without wine, simply serve with the three tablespoonfuls of cream added to the mushrooms.

ANCHOVY CANAPES.

Cut several small rolls in halves, scoop out the crumb, and place the crusts to dry at the back of the stove. While the crusts are drying, mix together a little anchovy paste, a little cream cheese, a little salt and a little pepper. Then add the anchovy paste to the cream cheese, mix well, and add a few drops of lemon juice. Cover the canape with the anchovy mixture.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Clean decanters and other glass bottles with fine pebbles instead of sand, which leaves behind it a portion of oxide of lead.

The best way to clean a wash silk waist is to wash it in cold water, then rinse it in benzene. No pressing will be needed as a result of the washing, but if the silk is wrinkled it should be washed in a warm flat iron after it is dry. A hot flat iron must not, of course, be put goods wet with such fluid. The rinsing liquid may be saved for another occasion, providing it is allowed to settle, and is then drained from the sediment. Delicate fabrics may be cleaned in this way.

Nothing is better to keep two-year-old children in health than stewed fresh fruit every day. Peaches, apricots, apples are the best fresh fruits for stewing, and prunes among the dried fruits. There is such an abundance of cereals in the market that the two-year-old can have a different cereal every day. Oats, corn, rice, rye, etc., are good for the young child.

The best of the best soups for fish is made by chopping a tablespoonful of onions very fine and then rubbing them through a sieve with a wooden spoon. Mix this with an ounce of cold butter and salt and pepper.

Oyster cocktails in tomatoes make a pretty first course for a luncheon or dinner. Select small tomatoes, scoop out the centers, fill them with oysters and mutton and chicken broth are standard diets for young people of this age.

One of the best soups for fish is made by boiling a tablespoonful of onions very fine and then rubbing them through a sieve with a wooden spoon. Mix this with an ounce of cold butter and salt and pepper.

California prunes are slowly driving out the imported varieties. California now has over sixty thousand acres of prune trees, and Idaho, Oregon and Washington have about fifty thousand more, all told.

Keep a flour barrel elevated at least two inches from the floor on a rack to allow a current of fresh air to pass under it and prevent dampness collecting at the bottom. Do not allow any groceries or provisions with a strong odor near the flour barrel. Nothing absorbs odors more easily than flour.

The foolish habit of becoming fashionable again, notably in the garden and conservatory, but in the dining room, is a serious evil. This is received from Paris is very frequently accompanied by a drapery of falling fringes or lace attached to the brim of the hat all around like the mushroom style in the early years of the last century, when very full skirts and sloping shoulders were among the styles of the time. Wreaths of crushed roses are laid flat around the plateau brims of hats models prepared for Easter wear, and there are fewer loops of ribbon, aigrette effects, or broad ribbons of sage-green, olive or pale-yellow with other colored flowers.

* * * New shirt waists of light wool in white, gray and fawn color have the box plait, collar, cuffs and belt in contrasting colors.

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shoes made on graceful French lasts have short pumps and Louis XV. heels. They are made in black and delicate tints of blue, pink, gray, etc. Firms in the city now take orders for evening footwear of every pattern and color matching gown, delivering the slippers or sandals at short notice.

A monocle, a new attachment to the delicate neck chains still fashionable, is made of gold, silver, tortoise shell, jet or enamel. The prices of the French styles range from \$10 to \$75 each. The Keweenaw model, set with emeralds, is very much higher in price. The English or "Chamberlain" variety is also gem-set. Some of the tortoise-shell glasses are made with small handles like a lorgnette cut in two. In America monocles have thus far been carried merely as an ornament, but a few women in the ultra-fashionable world are seen using them at the various art galleries, theatres and importers houses of the city.

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LIVER ILLS.

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York:
Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing in and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have used nearly two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy, feelings; just like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was bite on top of the stomach. My bowels were very constipated. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time, appetite fair, but food would not digest, it settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food came up again. I could eat only light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice."

Respectfully,
BEN ZAUGG, Hot Springs, Ark.

Radway's Pills

Price 25¢ a box. Sold by Druggists or Sent by Mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.
Be sure to get "Radway's."

Poetry.

A ROBIN SONG.

Robin has come
Back to his home,
Home in the old apple tree;
Glad am I now,
While from the bough
Robin is singing to me.

Warm in your song,
Wafted along,
Winds of the southland you bring;
Over the snow
Drifted below,
Borne on your welcome wing.

CORA A. MATSON DOLSON.

THE MAN WITH THE HO! HO! HO!

I love the ringing music of a cheery, hearty laugh,
For it routs the limps of worry as the breezes scatter chaff,
And there's not a scene of gladness known to mortals here below!
But is made a little gladder by a merry ho! ho!

For Merriment's a singer, and laughter is his song,
And where the singer singeth the happy angels strong.

For in all celestial anthems nothing sweeter is, I know,
Than the melody that lures us in a ho! ho! ho!

You are feeling rather weary—tis an oft-repeated tale,
And you fancy Trouble's demons all are camping on you,

Till you meet the man of laughter, with his cheery ho! ho!

And, some way, as you listen, all the haunting demons go;

Then you vow that this old planet is a place of joy and cheer,

And there's pleasure in reflecting that you now are living here.

And you wouldn't for a fortune lose your grip on things below—

All because you hear the music of a ringing ho! ho! ho!

Two angels walk upon the earth, walk daily to and fro,
The one is clad in robes of white, the one in garb of woe.

The voice of one is laughter; the other's is a sigh.

Joy is the one, the other Woe; for souls of men they lie;

And the one comes running, running, summoned

Of the ringing notes of laughter that the spirit's capture tell;

While the other straight is driven from the soul it haunts below.

By the ringing and the singing of a ho! ho! ho! ho!

Both are do love the music of a cheery, hearty laugh—

To spin bawed with trouble 'tis a Heaven-given staff—

But our burdens seem so heavy as we pass them in review.

That we often let another do the laughing we should do;

At any rate, it's so with me, for I'm of brittle clay,

And haply it is so with you, although I do not say:

And so purchase, you'll join with me, this one bought to throw.

To the man who brings us blessing with his ho! ho!

—Alfred J. Waterhouse, in N. Y. Times.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

You say that you are not a woman—you who are so very wonderful to me. You tell me there is little you can do. Little, indeed, that all the world can see. There are not battles on the open seas. That you can fight as I, a man, can fight; But who shall say your life is lived in vain? If all my darkened days have kept light?

Oh, little woman-be, be glad, be glad!

You are what God made you! Well I know!

How you have nerves me when the day was sad, And when the world was bad and kept me so!

Very glad that you in your white places.

Your little home with folded hands can be A silent influence to whose source I trace

The little good there ever was in me.

Is there any more

that you have need to be from day to day?

How wonderful to have your heart, your store

Of purity and goodness and to say,

That I love is nobler since I came;

That loves me better for my care...

A word! Oh, there is no greater name!

Not even on the mortal tongue shall wake!

—Windor Magazine.

DA CAPO.

"Good-night," he said, "my little girl; good-night, I'm going now; good-night," he pushed the wavy locks back from her up-turned brow.

"Good-night, good-bye; I'm going now."

He clasped her close, and with a kiss, began it all again. —Minnie J. Reynolds.

... The flight of time invites despair,
Yet bids us strive anew;

If scatters silver through our hair
And brings the mortgage due. —Washington Star.

... Flirtation Walk and Lover's Lane
May make some folks rejoice,

But as for Mabel, you will find
That Bradstreet is her choice. —Puck.

... He ate of all the patent foods
Nor asked a single question,
And drank the patent medicines
To cure his indigestion.

Miscellaneous.

After the Farm.

That Mrs. Brown experienced a shock on coming out on the back porch and seeing her daughter Lavinia absorbed in conversation with a man, and that man, "Parrot Smith," is putting it mildly. Though a woman of remarkable "deeps" and shrewd, woman, as her neighbors would testify, she had to graze the railing in front of her, so surprised was she at the sight.

"Surely the world is coming to an end!" she gasped.

When Lavinia saw her mother, she took hasty leave of her admirer, and went toward the house, looking pale and confused.

It was a chilly evening in autumn, and the big, warm kitchen, with the supper table set out in the middle of the well-lit room, looked cheery and inviting, but it failed to raise Lavinia's sinking heart, as her mother's gaze confronted her.

As she crossed the threshold, she would have almost foregone the pleasure of having a gentleman to if he might come to see her Sunday night if that pleasure was to result in a gaze like this. She knew she had a right to receive the attention of this admirer, but that knowledge was mighty small ball to her.

"Has the man been to the third?" her mother demanded in an awful voice.

"He has," answered Lavinia.

"When did he bury her?"

"Bout two months ago," came the dejected answer.

"Oh, gracious Lord! Oh, Lordy, Lordy!" she exclaimed in a treble burst. "I never, I declare I never!"

At that moment Lavinia wished she could sink through the floor to escape her mother's wrath. She knew that nothing she could say would do any good, so she sat down and tried to hold herself so as to be as little as possible.

She was immeasurably surprised and naturally relieved when her mother suddenly and unexpectedly dropped the subject and said quite cheerfully:

"Well, supper is ready, Lavinia. Come on, an' don't stand there arguing about nothing all the evening. If you ain't hungry, I am."

Mrs. Brown was shrewd. What she said to herself was:

"If I go again' that Parrot Smith she'll stick up for him all the more, so I'll hold my tongue." She soon did, being a good girl.

For Lavinia, the ten-year-old, downy weatherbeaten cheeks at the kindly, though gruff words. She had been working in the harvest field all day, and was cold, hungry and tired. For years she had taken a man's place on the farm, and it was a man's old, faded coat and hat she now took off and hung up on a nail behind the door, when long ago her father used to hang the same coat and hat. She proceeded to "wash" before sitting down to supper, just as any farm hand would do.

After what was a long intermission, Lavinia's tattered coat and pouting hot face, had no time to notice her daughter's troubled countenance, as she tried to grasp the problem of this her first love affair. Her mother's amazement continued through the meal, and even afterward. When the evening's work was done, and the two women sat down to read or sew, the "gentlemen" were not mentioned.

Lavinia thought with a burning heart of Sunday night. What would her mother say and what would her feelings be on that occasion? No matter. For once she would brave her mother's wrath and indulge in the luxury of "Sunday-night company."

She was shrewd. She did not know that her mother's ring was a shiny gaudiness, and was making her plans accordingly. In their anxiety to harvest the crops while the dry weather lasted, the two women apparently forgot the Parrot Smith incident.

But when Saturday afternoon came around and Lavinia went into the village as usual to do her errands, she purchased two instruments that her mother had dwelt a good deal on through the week. These were "crimping pins," and she had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived for her to use them.

She could not help a guilty and uncomfortable feeling with these things in her possession, and as she entered the house she almost felt that her mother's eyes rested on those crimping pins, though they were wrapped up in a paper at the bottom of her pocket, and her circular was over the pocket. She never could tell the exact length of her mother's penetration.

When she went upstairs to her own little bare room that night she surveyed her face critically in the little square of glass that hung on the wall above her homemade "dresser" and even tried to get a good idea of herself in profile.

This room brought the glass to bear on each feature separately, and as she entered the house she almost felt another that had arrived for the use of the circular.

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